

Los Angeles Daily Herald.

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Los Angeles Herald.

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All kinds of Job-Work done to complete with San Francisco in Price, Style, and Elegance of Workmanship.

FRIDAY.....JAN. 1, 1875.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s business for the year 1874 was more than four times the business of the previous year.

DURING the year 1874, over three hundred and fifty steamers and about one hundred sailing vessels were anchored in the port of Wilmington.

The records in the office of the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue show that between \$300 and 400 persons are engaged in this county in the liquor traffic. The Good Templars certainly have a wide field of operations.

FOR valuable statistics furnished, the **HERALD** returns its thanks to Hon. A. Higbie, Wm. B. Olden, Col. J. J. Warner, Col. J. De Barth Shorb, Col. B. L. Peel, Dr. W. T. Luckey, Sup't. of City Schools; Lieut. C. B. Seers, U. S. A.; Maj. Horace Bell, E. E. Hewitt, Sup't. S. P. R. R.; Col. B. D. Wilson, Thos. A. Garey, Dr. Edgar, Postmaster Bent, and the clergy of Los Angeles.

THE *Sued. Californische Post*, the only German newspaper published in Southern California, established in July last, has made wonderful progress. It furnishes our Germans, on each Saturday, with full intelligence about Southern California, and the latest news from the father land, and all other parts of the world. Mr. C. Jacoby, the editor and proprietor, is an experienced newspaper man, and under his excellent management the *Post* is sure to have increased prosperity. This weekly has its headquarters in the **HERALD** Publishing Establishment.

THE **HERALD** takes pleasure in commending to its readers *La Cronica*, the organ in Southern California of the Spanish-speaking population. The paper was established early in 1872. At the start it was published once a week, but owing to the liberal patronage bestowed upon it, its proprietor soon issued it semi-weekly, and considerably enlarged. It has a very large circulation. Its columns are always well filled with the latest news, and it is ably edited. It circulates largely on the Pacific Coast and in the adjacent territories. E. F. ZENDELICH, proprietor, and Messrs B. F. DE CELIS and PASTOR DE CELIS, the editors, are all worthy gentlemen. The paper is issued at the **HERALD** Publishing Establishment.

Fisher & Thatcher.

Nothing better illustrates the advantages of selling first-class goods and informing the people just where you are and precisely what you have for sale than a visit to the great watch and jewelry emporium of Fisher & Thatcher, of Main street. The regular sales of this popular firm are always large, and during the holiday season the quantity of fine watches elegant jewelry and magnificent silverware disposed of by them is simply enormous. A large proportion of the goods sold by this firm is manufactured in the house by finished workmen of just the material and earnestness represented to the customer. Their stock is always large and varied, and as they advertise liberally throughout Southern California and Arizona they are known everywhere. Never deceiving a customer they never lose a patron. A liberal advertising square dealing firm, we take pleasure in recommending them to strangers and new comers; to those who know and have traded with them they need no recommendation.

The Assessor's Figures.

The county assessment made last Summer showed an increase in the taxable wealth of Los Angeles county of fully 25 per cent. The total number of acres assessed was 1,173, 327, classified as follows: 25,728 acres of irrigable, moist, vineyard and orchard lands, assessed at from \$20 to \$50 per acre; 114,963 acres of medium and good grain or farm land, assessed at from \$10 to \$15 per acre; 105,293 acres of fine grazing but poor grain land, assessed at from \$5 to \$8 per acre; and 929,311 acres of grazing, swamp and mountain lands, assessed at from 25 cents to \$4 per acre. The total assessed value of these lands is \$5,900, 490, with improvements thereon assessed at \$941, 475. City and town lots are assessed at \$1,854,768, and the improvements thereon at \$1,204,265. The assessment of personal property amounts to \$4,319,424—making the total assessment for the year over \$12,000,000. In the assessment of personal property are the following: 1,200 horses; 750,000 sheep, not counting lambs; hogs, one year and over, 6,000; goats, 2,000; cows, 7,000; bee hives, 9,000; beef cattle, 10,000; poultry, 8,000 dozen.

Los Angeles County and Los Angeles Valley.

Los Angeles county is bounded on the North by Kern county, the line running due East and West, and about 70 miles in length. On the East it is bounded by San Bernardino county, the line running nearly North and South, and a little over 100 miles in length. On the Southwest it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of nearly 100 miles. On the West it is bounded by Ventura county, the line running Northeast for about 15 miles, then Northwest for about 45 miles. Thus it will be seen the larger portion of the county is a parallelogram, being about 70 miles from East to West and 60 miles from North to South, leaving a triangle in the Southeast portion, the Northern line of which equals 70 miles and the Eastern 40 miles. The county therefore contains about 5,000 square miles, or about 1,300,000 acres.

That portion of the county lying North of the Sierra Madre mountains is known as the Mojave valley or desert. These mountains traverse the county in an Easterly and Westerly direction and nearly centrally, considering the length of the East and West lines. The Northern slopes, valleys and foot-hills of these mountains afford a large and very fine range for stock. Both sides of the mountains afford a base pasture unsurpassed, probably, in any part of the State, or the United States. There is a vast amount of wood and considerable off of the best quality for timber in these mountains. The small valleys of these mountains are very productive in all kinds of grain and vegetables, the potato being of the very best quality, apples and plums also being superior to those raised on the ocean side of the "foot-hills."

The Santa Ana river rises in the San Bernardino mountains, San Bernardino county, and runs Southwesterly through the San Bernardino valley, cutting through the "foot-hills" near the county line and entering the county about 35 miles from the ocean; thence it continues in a Southwesterly direction through the Southeastern portion of Los Angeles valley, between the towns of Anaheim and Richland, and enters the ocean between Anaheim Landing and Newport.

The San Gabriel river rises in the Sierra Madre Mountains, and running Southerly enters the El Monte valley, where it sinks during the Summer season and rises again in the fall. From this point (where the river enters through the foot-hills) to the ocean, the streams are known as the New and Old San Gabriel rivers, being, on an average, after they are fairly into the valley, about three miles apart.

The Los Angeles river rises in the San Fernando valley and runs Southwesterly, supplying the city of Los Angeles and vicinity with water for domestic purposes and for irrigation, and during ordinarily wet seasons extends three, four or five miles below the city in a Southerly direction. During very wet seasons it extends through the valley about fifteen miles and unites with Old San Gabriel.

The Santa Clara river rises in the cañons of the mountains between the Sierra Madre on the South and the Sierra Nevada on the North and runs Southwesterly through the Santa Clara valley, the Northwest portion of the valley being in Los Angeles county and the Southwest in Ventura county.

Besides the streams already named, there are several others affording no inconsiderable quantity of water. Among them are the Arroyo Seco, Santa Anita, San Jose, San Antonio, Los Coyotes, de la Brea, Santa Argus, Centinela and others. There is a sufficient supply of water in the rivers and streams referred to, if timely and properly appropriated, to irrigate more than one-half of all the land in the entire valley that needs it.

THE LOS ANGELES VALLEY is bounded on the Northeast by the foot-hills dividing this valley from San Fernando and El Monte valleys (being a part of the entire valley), on the Southwest by the Ocean, on the South by a range of hills about 12 miles Southeast of the Santa Ana river, running Southwesterly to the Ocean, on the Northwest by the Ocean and the foot-hills in a trend Southwesterly to the Ocean. The valley in a Northwesterly and Southeastly direction is about 50 miles in length, and at right angles with its length is about 20 miles wide. It contains, therefore, 1,000 square miles or 640,000 acres. This may very properly be divided into three parts, viz.: 100,000 acres suitable for grazing purposes, 100,000 acres suitable for grapes and semi-tropical fruits, 300,000 acres as superior land for corn, barley, rye, oats, millet, etc., and a considerable portion of it is also suitable for apples, pears, peaches, apricots, walnuts, etc. This is Los Angeles valley on the ocean side of the foot-hills.

Five hundred thousand acres of this land can be irrigated. It lies most favorable for this purpose, having a fall of about ten feet per mile in a Southerly direction. The water can be deflected both Southeastly and Southwesterly from the Santa Ana, Old and New San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers. Very large canals or ditches are already constructed leading the water from all these rivers for the purpose of irrigation as well as for manufacturing purposes.

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL. The soil, as a general rule, in the valley land is a rich, sandy loam, very easily worked and is very productive. On the higher portions of the valley and the hill-sides the soil is less sandy, not so dark, slightly harder, but equally productive with the application of water. In a few small portions of the valley the soil contains an excess of alkali. Where the alkali is very abundant the land is rendered non-productive for a few years. This land may be made the best in the valley by planting beets for one or two years, then corn, then barley, then anything.

LOS ANGELES VALLEY RACK OF THE FOOT-HILLS. This district of country includes what is known as San Fernando, El Monte and San Jose valleys and also part of the Chino valley, and is about 45 miles in length East and West, including a break of 3 or 4 miles between the El Monte and San Fernando valleys, and is on an average about 4 1/2 miles wide, lying between the foot-hills and the Sierra Madre. It contains about 203 square miles, or about 135,000 acres. This may be subdivided as follows, viz.: 45,000 acres for grazing purposes, 45,000 acres for vineyards and semi-tropical fruits, and 45,000 acres for grain and common fruits.

This belt includes the celebrated orange orchards of Hon. B. D. Wilson, Rose and others, and it may be safely asserted, without fear of successful contradiction, that no place in the United States, and perhaps no place in the world, can surpass this for the cultivation of all the varieties of the raisin grape. Wheat, if put in properly and timely, can be raised here with success, as well as barley, rye, oats, corn, etc.

LOS ANGELES VALLEY (ENTIRE), Including the portions already described, is the valley of Southern California. It contains upwards of 12,000 square miles, or about 775,000 acres. The climate and soil are unsurpassed. It has a very large and fine sea-coast, with three other points where good landings can be made as the needs of the county may demand, besides Wilmington and Anaheim Landings, viz.: Newport, 5 or 6 miles below the mouth of the Santa Ana river and two West of Los Angeles—the one near Santa Monica, the other near Centinela.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS. Nearly all kinds of fruits can be grown in this valley with ease and profit. Orange, lemon, lime, fig, walnut, chestnut, apricot, almond, nectarine, apple, pear, peach, plum, currant, blackberry, raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, peanuts, etc.

VEGETABLES. Nearly all kinds of vegetables can be raised in abundance and of the very best quality, save more, perhaps, per acre than can be raised in any other valley in the State. These may be made very valuable.

FRUIT-GROWING PROFITABLE. At ten years of age each tree (orange, lime, lemon or walnut) will pay \$10 per tree. If ten acres be planted with any one of the trees named, with 70 trees per acre, he would have 700x10 which makes \$7,000 as the proceeds of his ten acres for one year, and yet have the land and trees on it, which would be worth \$20 per tree. Seven hundred trees at \$20 per tree would give \$14,000; add the proceeds to this, \$7,000, and we have \$21,000—what the ten acres would bring the tenth year from the time of purchase and planting. The expenses would be as follows:

Cost of 20 acres of land at \$30 per acre.....\$ 600
" 700 trees, enough to plant 10 acres 70
" " planting the same 70
" " plowing and fencing the land..... 300
Interest on money invested for 9 years at 1 per cent per month..... 1,000
Allowing \$5 per day to the party engaged to have..... 900
And allowing 10 cents for the water we have 9,000

The total of these very large figures for expenses is.....\$11,040
Take this from the total value of trees and land, and we have a balance of \$9,960 after paying all expenses and good interest on the investment and \$900 per year as a salary, besides raising enough on the land to support a family. This is not hypothetical, but real.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE RAISIN GRAPE. May be compared with the cultivation of the raisin grape as the foregoing. The cultivation of the raisin grape is destined to a profitable industry in this county. Hundreds of thousands of the best varieties have already been planted. As the Mission vine will produce more pounds of the Muscats when grafted onto the Mission stock than it will of its own kind, it is very strange that grape growers have not thus produced the different varieties of the raisin grape instead of the Mission, which have not been profitable. Perhaps it has not been generally known that the Muscats and other varieties of the raisin grape could be grafted onto the Mission stock with success and great profit, but such is the fact.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT. It has been asserted by some that it will not pay to raise any kind of produce to ship to San Francisco, on account of the exceedingly high freights. It may be admitted that freights as a rule are too high; yet parties have offered to take produce—corn, rye, barley, potatoes, etc.—from Compton, on the L. A. & S. P. R. R., and lay it down on the wharf in San Francisco for \$4.50 per ton. Thus we can, if we make the effort in that direction, get our produce into San Francisco at a less expense than some of the Northern counties, which ship largely to that city. The farmer here can afford to raise small grain even and ship them to San Francisco and make more in the operation than the "up-country" farmer, because the soil here is more productive and because the freight is less.

The conclusion of the whole matter, therefore, is this: Los Angeles valley, with its salubrious climate, fertile soil, marvelous productions, excellent kind of produce to ship to San Francisco, and where produce is as pleasant as May, must be a very desirable place for the immigrant.

The Los Angeles and Pacific Railway.

The most important project now before the people of Los Angeles county is one for the construction of a railway from the city to some point on the ocean where a dock can be built and passengers and freight landed without being subject to the enormous expense and delay that landing at Wilmington necessitates. The great advantages that a narrow gauge railway has over a broad gauge are so cogent and numerous that it will be unnecessary to enumerate them.

The Los Angeles and Pacific Railway Company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000 in 1,000 shares of \$500 each. The estimated cost of the road, based upon Engineer CRAWFORD's figures, is less than \$200,000, so that only that amount of cash will be called for upon the stock. The advantages claimed by the L. A. & P. R. R. over any of the other projected routes having their termini near Shoo Fly landing are as follows:

In the first place, the Centinela Landing lies in a direct line of vessels going up or down the coast, while Shoo Fly landing lies in the *bate* near Santa Monica, and a vessel to reach this latter point has to sail at least 13 miles out of the direct coast course. Again, the water off the coast from Point Duma to Shoo Fly is very shallow, and at the landing a wharf extending 1,400 feet into the ocean only reaches a depth of 20 feet of water, while at the Centinela Landing a wharf extending 1,000 feet into the ocean reaches a depth of 30 feet of water. Again, the landing at Centinela is completely protected from the South, Southeast and East gales by the San Pedro Mountains and Santa Catalina Island, while Shoo Fly is not protected from any of these points. The distance to these two points from Los Angeles is about the same—14 miles.

Enough stock has already been subscribed to warrant the Directors in proceeding at once.

Mr. CRAWFORD has been engaged to make the preliminary survey and estimates; tenders have been invited for the iron and equipment and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A rental of \$25,000 per annum for the wharf alone has been offered and refused by the company. Good men estimate that the road will pay over 2 per cent. per month from the start. It will run through the lands of the Centinela Colony. The land Company have offered to give the railway the right of way and 60 acres of land at the landing. This road will be a great boon to Los Angeles, and our people should assist by taking stock according to their means. That the road will be a success is guaranteed by the fact that if the gentlemen who form its Board of Directors build the road out of their own private means it will increase the value of the Centinela Rancho, of which they are extensive owners, more than sufficient to pay for the railway.

The Southern Pacific Road.

From the railway lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad running into Los Angeles come favorable reports of the operations during the year 1874. The statements of the year's operations have not yet been completed, but we are assured that the increase over the previous year's operations will be most satisfactory. The transportation of imports has materially increased, particularly during the Fall and Winter months. The exports carried over the road during the year are about equal in tonnage to that of the year 73, despite the fact that home consumption has largely increased, and large quantities of the produce of this county have been shipped to Panamint, Cerro Gordo and other mining camps.

The company has four hundred men on its pay-roll, and the monthly expenditures for labor foot up to \$25,000. The company pays promptly and in full to any person. On the Los Angeles and San Pedro Road—twenty-one miles by rail and six miles by lighters—an increase of ten per cent. on general business marks the past year. The receipts of lumber and quartz mill machinery have especially increased. About two thousand passengers per month, arrivals by steamer, are carried over the road, and half that number taken to outgoing steamers.

The branch road to Anaheim, twenty-seven miles long, was completed on the 29th ult. Sixteen miles were constructed during the last year. During the year the passenger travel and freight traffic has been exceedingly active, and now that connection is had with the flourishing settlements in and about Anaheim, the trade on the branch will be heavily increased.

The main trunk of the Southern Pacific Road, from Los Angeles to Spadra and San Fernando, is now in operation. The road was put in operation on the 23d of April last. During 1874 fifteen miles of this road was constructed. The Southern Pacific road extends southward from San Francisco to Tehachapi Station, twenty-four miles south of Bakersfield. Daily passenger trains are run on this road from San Francisco to Los Angeles—between Tehachapi and San Fernando, ninety-eight miles, being staged. This gap by contract must be closed by November, 1877, but the work will be done much sooner if the credit of the company is maintained.

It is the intention of the company to extend the road from Spadra to San Bernardino and then on eastward to tap the Arizona business and be ready for direct connection with the Southern Pacific Road, when it strikes Arizona, thus making Los Angeles the great Western Depot of the best trans-continental line of railway.

During the present year the company intend to erect a handsome passenger depot and car-park, and in the eastern part of the city, on land donated by the city for that purpose. Over \$35,000 will be expended in these improvements. Extensive machine shops and car-manufactories will also be erected in this city before many years have rolled away.

Our Railroad Wants.

Los Angeles valley is one of the richest spots on the face of the globe. Her soil is capable of supporting a million people, and in the near future her farm, garden and orchard exports will aggregate an immense bulk and bring to her laborers a large revenue. To the east and northeast of this favored spot lies a broad and rich mineral region which will produce little save the precious metals, but these in abundance. Naturally the valley should supply the mountains with food and garments. The thousands of miners who for generations have come to the beach the granite piles must depend upon the valley for the necessities of life. The millions of tons of ore which these miners will bring to the surface and prepare for shipment to the reduction works must in the economy of trade reach the ocean at the nearest point. Los Angeles is that point, and though we may wrong ourselves and wrong those who come after us by neglecting our plain duty so far as not to build the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad, yet so great will ultimately become the demand for this road that it will be built. We may build it now. If we undertake the work it will build itself after the first fifty miles of track is laid. The day we are able to run cars to Cajon Pass, that day we shall have opened the channel through which will pass the freight to and from the mines of Inyo county, Northern Arizona and of the many mines that will hereafter be discovered in our "back country." Thus much of the road in operation and the work of track laying will go on until some one of the roads now stretching Westward are touched and then we shall have that which will make the Southern California counties the richest part of all California—A Southern overland railroad. But looking at the immediate advantages of the contemplated road, we find that it will retain the trade we are now rapidly losing and increase it many fold, beside affording a ready market for the surplus products of the valley both now and for years to come. We trust our moneyed men and citizens of influence will carefully consider the facts we have pointed out and unite in one grand effort for the accomplishment of a work which will secure us benefits greater and more general than we have enumerated. The people are awakening to the importance of building this road and if the right men will lend their aid its building may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

ORGANIZATIONS.

A Complete Directory of the Lodges, Societies, Companies and Orders in Los Angeles.

MASSONS.
Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M., was chartered May 5th, 1854. The present membership is eighty. The officers are: S. C. Foy, W. M.; H. S. Orme, S. W.; M. Levy, J. W.; Samuel Mayer, Treas.; Chas. Smith, Sec.
Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., was chartered in October, 1869, with eleven members. The present membership is forty. The officers for this year are: John D. Bicknell, W. M.; Jas. S. Crawford, S. W.; S. C. Hubbell, J. W.; Frank Lecoeuvre, T.; W. W. Robinson, Sec.
Lexington Lodge No. 104, F. & A. M., at El Monte, has a membership of fifty. This Lodge was instituted in 1858. D. A. Reed is Master for this Masonic year, with J. H. Gray as Secretary. The Lodge has a fine hall, its own property, and \$2,500 surplus in the treasury, although its fees and dues are as low as the regulations of the Grand Lodge of the State permit.

Los Angeles Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., was organized under dispensation in May, 1861; chartered October, 1861. Chapter now numbers fifty-seven. The officers are: Francis Pliny Fisk Temple, High Priest; Samuel Prager, King; Samuel C. Foy, Scribe; Abraham Wolf Edelman, Capt. Host; Thomas Edwin Bowman, Prin. Sovereign; Morris Morris, R. A. Capt.; Michael Levy, Mast. 3 Vail; Peter Thompson, Mast. 2 Vail; C. L. Ducommun, Mast. 1 Vail; Samuel Meyer, Treasurer; William H. A. Kidd, Secretary; H. Niedecken, Guard.

Los Angeles Council R. & S. M., No. 11, was instituted in January, 1871, with ten charter members. The Council now numbers twenty-six. The officers are: H. S. Orme, Th. Ill.; J. W. Edelman, Dep. Ill. M.; J. Q. A. Stanley, P. C. Works; S. Meyer, Treasurer; Jas. F. Burns, Recorder; M. Michaels, Capt. of the Guard; Geo. A. Grymes, Conductor; E. E. Hewitt, Marshal; G. Lazzarovich, Steward; H. Niedecken, Sentinel.

Couer de Leon Commandery No. 9, F. & A. M., was instituted in Los Angeles January 14th, 1870, with nine charter members. The present membership is twenty. The officers are: H. S. Orme, R. C.; J. Q. A. Stanley, Gen.; Henry N. Brunning, Capt. Gen.; F. P. Temple, Prelate; Henry Hamilton, Senior Warden; John D. Bicknell, Junior Warden; John J. Reynolds, Treasurer; A. C. Holmes, Recorder; John Goller, Standard Bearer; G. Lazzarovich, Sword Bearer; Thomas E. Rowan, Warder; H. Niedecken, Sentinel.

Wilmington Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M., at Wilmington, George Honda, W. M.; Francis Monaghan, Secretary. Lodge prosperous.

ODD FELLOWS.

Los Angeles Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 29th day of March, 1855, and the 30th year of the order in North America. It is the oldest and largest Lodge of Odd Fellows in the city, and now numbers one hundred members. The officers are: Ben. A. Stannard, N. G.; G. H. Matfield, V. G.; A. Frank, R. S.; H. Fleishman, Treas.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., holds a charter dated the 8th day of July, 1869, being the first year of the order in North America. The officers are: C. D. Hathaway, N. G.; A. G. Tabor, V. G.; Jos. Huber, Jr., Rec. Sec.; C. C. Lips, P. Sec.; M. W. Childs, Treas.

Meets on every Friday night. The lodge has a membership of about ninety.

Angelito Lodge No. 185, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 1st, 1872, being the youngest lodge of Odd Fellows in the city. It now numbers over forty members, and has the following officers: T. J. Smith, N. G.; J. Kuhrt, V. G.; J. M. Bassett, R. S.; J. Farnhart, Treas.

Nietos Lodge No. 197, at Downey City, although a young lodge, is one of the most flourishing in the county. It has a large membership and many members. It now has a membership of over forty. The lodge owns a fine hall, and has it well furnished.

South Star Degree Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., was chartered on March 27th, 1871, at Los Angeles. The membership is over forty. The officers for the year are: Horace Burdick, D. M.; J. R. Summers, D. M.; Ben. A. Stannard, R. S.; E. A. Preuss, Jr., Treas.; J. M. Bassett, I. G.

Orange Grove Encampment No. 31, I. O. O. F., was instituted Nov. 17th, 1868, with eight charter members. It now has a membership of over forty. The officers are as follows: Horace Burdick, C. P.; A. W. Hutton, H. P.; G. H. Matfield, S. W.; S. Benjamin, J. W.; J. M. Bassett, Scribe; A. Frank, Treasurer.

There are other flourishing lodges in the county, as follows: Anaheim Lodge No. 109, at Anaheim. Bohem Lodge No. 138, at Wilmington. During the year a new lodge was instituted at Orange.

RED MEN.
Los Angeles Stamm No. 123, U. O. R. M., was established in Los Angeles in July, 1870, with thirty-five charter members. The membership is exclusively of Germans, and now numbers forty-three. The officers are: Jacob Phillippe, O. C.; Paul Schiller, U. C.; Philip Louth, B. C.; A. Stoerner, Recording Sec.; Jacob Farnhart, Permanent Sec.; A. Melchart, Treasurer; H. Fleishman, District Deputy Grand Master.

Shomone Tribe No. 50, I. O. R. M., was instituted October 29th, 1874, with fifty-seven charter members. The tribe has been making constant acquisitions to their numbers during the few months which have elapsed since their organization, and the number of members is now about one hundred. The officers are as follows: T. J. Caystille, Sachem; L. M. Holt, Sr. Sagamore; L. Meyer, Jr. Sagamore; C. A. Ketter, Porphor; W. F. Gibson, Chief of Records; C. S. Dunsmoor, Keeper of Wampum.

B'NAI B'RITH.

This Hebrew fraternal organization has a prosperous lodge in Los Angeles. Orange Lodge No. 224 was instituted on the 17th of March, 1874, and at this date is in a very flourishing condition. Thirty-five names are on the roll of members, but the list will be heavily increased during the present year, for the permanency and success of the Lodge is assured. The main object of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith is to assist the sick and distressed, the widowed and orphaned. In case a member dies, his helpless ones receive

the sum of \$1,000, contributed by the members of the order in the district. Mr. Samuel Prager is President of the Lodge, just re-elected, with Isaac Goldsmith as Secretary. The lodge has a very pleasant hall for its weekly meetings.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
This popular fraternal order was established in Los Angeles in June last, Olive Lodge No. 25 being then instituted by the Grand Officers of the State, its charter members being some of the most worthy residents of the city, among them were J. W. Wollenberg, R. J. Wolf, Geo. A. Tiffany, Wm. Appleton, R. T. Hay, H. S. Orme, F. E. Gerard, J. J. Reynolds, A. Vanderlip, H. K. Morrison, F. P. Temple, W. Sedman, E. E. Fisher, J. M. Bassett, and others. It enters on the new year with fifty active members. J. R. Summers is C. C. for the new year, with J. W. Wollenberg as K. of R. S. Meetings on Thursday night of each week, at Odd Fellows Hall.

GOOD TEMPLARS.
Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized December 28th, 1867. The present membership is 230. A commodious hall is rented and furnished by the lodge, and its whole property is valued at \$15,000. It is enjoying excellent prospects, and at each meeting large acquisitions are made to its membership. The officers are: J. H. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Miss Sarah Anderson, W. V. T.; S. A. Waldron, W. S.; Alexander Hamilton, W. F. S.; W. W. Robinson, W. T.; — Murphy, W. M.; Frank A. Gibson, W. I. G.; Frank R. Angell, W. O. G.; W. T. Luckey, Chaplain; Miss Mary Porter, W. L. S.; Mrs. Virginia Owens, W. R. S.; W. D. Gould, J. W. Gillette, John McArthur, Trustees.

TURN YERKEN.
The Turn-Yerken Germania was established in Los Angeles in June, 1870. It now has a membership of one hundred, and the organization is in a very flourishing condition. The society owns the most commodious hall in the city, situated on Spring street, between Second and Third. The building is a frame, 50x130, with fine ball room or auditorium and full stage properties. The society's property is worth \$10,000. The officers of the Germania are: Dr. Joseph Kurtz, Pres.; K. D. Wise, Vice Pres.; C. C. Lips, Vice Pres.; B. Marxsen, 1st Secretary; E. Neitzke, 2d Secretary; C. C. Morris, Treasurer; H. Koch, Instructor; G. Reinecke, Stage Manager; D. Stern, Librarian; F. King, Steward; A. Haas, A. Asbrand, L. Roeder, Trustees.

MILITARY.
The Los Angeles Guards, a regularly organized company of State Militia, was formed in August, 1874, and mustered into service Sept. 1st. The company numbered at the outset 61 members. There are now 69, including officers. The officers are as follows: Captain, L. J. Sacriste; 1st Lieut., D. W. Fitzpatrick; 2d Lieut., Chas. Hagan; 1st Sergeant, James Bartley; 2d Sergeant, Wm. D. Barnum; 3d Sergeant, James Bree; 4th Sergeant, John S. Leubert; 1st Corporal, A. C. Cline; 2d Corporal, H. Amador. There are some vacancies in non-commissioned officers. The company has a uniform, consisting of red pants, blue blouse and zouave cap—red, with blue tassel—presenting a very pleasing appearance on parade. The arms are Springfield rifle muskets, of calibre 38, furnished by the State.

FIRE COMPANY.
The "Thirty-Eights" Fire Company, was organized in April, 1874, with the number of members indicated in the name. It now has a membership of fifty-two. The company is supplied by the city with an Amosack steam fire engine, horses, hose cart, and a Babcock hook and ladder truck, with portable extinguishers.

SOCIAL.
The Los Angeles Social Club was established January 1st, 1870, with eight charter members. There are at present fifty-three members, comprising some of the most prominent men of the city. The club has a suite of rooms, comprising reading room, billiard room, dancing and dining halls, parlors, a bar-room stocked with wines and liquors, and a billiard room. It is furnished in elegant style. The society's property is valued at \$4,000. The officers are: T. E. Brown, President; J. M. Newmark, Vice; B. F. Drakenfield, Sec'y; Y. Sepulveda, C. Meyer, C. Jacoby and W. J. Brodick, Directors.

The Tersichorean Social Club was formed in the early part of October last, commencing with about forty members. The object of the organization, as implied in its title, is to promote social enjoyment, and numerous pleasant receptions have thus far been given under its auspices. The officers are T. J. Caystille, President; D. J. Frothing, V. P.; Chas. Smith, Sec'y; E. Murphy, Treas.

The Cottillon Club, a social organization, was formed in September, 1874, with 30 members. The membership at present is fifty. The club has given a number of hops at Leck's hall since its organization. The officers are: A. Bullock, President; Wm. Borrows, Sec'y; A. Bullock, Acting Treasurer.

THE SPANISH ORGANIZATIONS.
The Los Angeles Rifles were organized in March, 1873. The officers are as follows: Capt. Pantaleon Zabaleta; 1st Lieut., Antonio Gonzales; 2d Lieut., J. G. Villalobos. Forty men on the muster roll.

The Juarez Patriotic Club was organized in 1863, with Pres't, F. P. Ramirez; Vice-Pres't, Gregorio Gonzales, and Secretary, Trinidad Nerio. At the present time the officers are: President, Loreto Benavidez; Vice President, — Riesgo; Sec'y, Joaquin Villalobos; Treas. Jose Lopez. Thirteen members.

Glancing over the record of 1874 we see that every resident of the Pacific Coast must feel proud of our progress within that period. Our developments have been greater than are recorded of any other portion of the world. Everywhere the spirit of advancement has manifested itself. The population of the State has increased at least 75,000 within the last twelve months, and the indications are that

FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1875.

LOS ANGELES.

Leading Events in Los Angeles City and County for the Year 1874.

The subjoined resume, for the year just dead, of leading events in Los Angeles county and city, has been carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY HERALD. To the resident of the county it will prove an interesting review, recalling to mind the incidents of the entire year—the ups and downs, the joys and griefs—the entire social life of the community for that long period. To the stranger this resume will show that Los Angeles has an active community, that her people are fully awake to the advantages of this favored section, and determined to make avail of those same advantages to the very utmost. The criminal record shows that Los Angeles, with its population of mixed races, is just as orderly as cities of its size on other parts of the Continent.

JANUARY.

1st. Gov. Downey serenaded. Clarendon Hotel races at the Park. Attempted suicide in high social circle. Grand African jubilee.

2d. Judge Sepulveda assumes the official ermine in the District Court, and Judge O'Melveny in the County Court. Officers Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 160, installed.

3d. First rain for the year. Work commenced on Main Street Railroad. *La Cronica*, the organ of the Spanish speaking population, celebrates its third birthday. Skating rink opened.

4th. Forty tons of bullion received from the mines. Grand reunion of the Fort street M. E. Sunday School.

5th. Lively races at the Agricultural Park. Shipment of oranges commences in earnest.

6th. Proposition agitated to secure a suitable hall for the Public Library.

7th. The Masons pay the last rites to Peter Wence, who was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Wilmington.

8th. The Chamber of Commerce takes action to increase the facilities for the exportation of our fruits. The ranchmen make complaints of horse thieves.

9th. The Grangers have an enthusiastic meeting and decide to establish a "Grange Co-operative Company," with headquarters at Los Angeles.

10th. Visitors from Pennsylvania inspect the oil wells and refining works at San Fernando and are greatly pleased with the prospect, pronouncing the oil superior to the Eastern article.

11th. Two hundred and fifty Chinamen sail for San Francisco. The First Presbyterian Church organized.

12th. The public schools open their doors after the Christmas holiday. The Dexter saloon robbers arrested.

13th. The Sheriff with a posse goes out to El Monte to drive trespassers from the Potrero Grande grant. They fire on the Sheriff's party and wound one of the deputies, Gabriel by name; the principal offender, Newman, is lodged in jail.

14th. Petty thieves lively in their work. Death at Anaheim of August Schenck, one of the pioneers of that city.

15th. Convention of the wool growers of Southern California, and a permanent organization resolved upon.

16th. A wool-packing house at Wilmington organized with a capital stock of \$500,000.

17th. The railroad company has to order additional cars to meet the increased freight demands from the landing to Los Angeles.

18th. Heaviest storm for six years. The rivers and creeks all "booming." The railroad bridge at El Monte washed away. Man killed at Calarosa Cañon.

19th. A Mexican killed at Encino ranch. The Library Trustees want a one-mill tax for library purposes.

20th. Death of Christopher Henne, pronounced "one of our noblest and best of citizens." Apparatus received for the High School.

21st. A \$10,000 fire, damaging Newbauer's furniture store and Storer's gun-shop; the HERALD office makes a narrow escape. The coldest day of the season. James Johnson, a sheepherder, drowned in the San Gabriel.

22d. Teamsters out of humor as the streams are higher than for ten years previous. A new hotel demanded to keep pace with the largely increased travel. Grand ball by the printers.

23d. The Congregationalists determine to build a \$10,000 house of worship. At a Granger meeting the stock of the "Co-operative Company" goes off like hot cakes well buttered.

24th. An organization formed to promote the cultivation of tobacco. Officers of Los Nietos Lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F., publicly installed.

25th. Organization of the Second Congregational Church of Los Angeles.

26th. The teetotalers determine to organize a "Band of Hope." The opposition line of steamers cuts down freight and passage to San Francisco to low figures.

27th. The Chamber of Commerce passes a "vote of thanks" to Congress for its prompt attention to the interests of the people of Southern California. Another company organized to develop oil wells north of the city.

28th. Meeting at Temple's Bank and an organization formed for the erection of new gas works. The Grangers indulge in "harvest feasts."

29th. The cry for "more houses" is heard on all sides. All the mechanics in the city overrun with work.

30th. Fare by steamer to San Francisco reduced to \$3, meals and state-rooms included.

31st. A young man named Atkinson,

from Massachusetts, commits suicide in a fit of insanity.

FEBRUARY.

1st. Revival in Presbyterian circles.

2d. Dr. Hayward, of Richland, elected President of the Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition of Southern California.

3d. The Grange Co-operative Company incorporated. Ores rich in gold, silver and copper, discovered in the Santa Anita Mountains, twenty miles from Los Angeles.

4th. Mr. Beaudry determines to erect a million gallon reservoir on the hill, with a steam pump of the capacity of 50,000 gallons per hour.

5th. The San Gabriel Orange Grove Association increases its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Death of Don Pablo de la Guerra, ex-Judge of the 1st Judicial District of California.

6th. Rev. Mr. Birdsall, of the Episcopal Church, arrives in the city.

7th. Grand carnival and skating contest at the rink. Races at the Park and half a dozen other entertainments.

8th. Unusually large number of strangers come in by steamer.

9th. One of the chambermaids at the Clarendon Hotel falls out of a third story window and is terribly injured.

10th. Miss Florence Bent, long connected with the public schools of the city, retires from the service.

11th. Death of Mr. McGlothlin, an old resident of Los Angeles, and a leading Odd Fellow.

12th. The Directors of the Mutual Aid Association report business rapidly on the increase.

13th. Robert Burke, a blacksmith, shot at Pazo's saloon, and wounded in the abdomen. Cause, rum.

14th. A rainy St. Valentine's Day. Opening of the Palace Saloon, fitted up at a cost of \$20,000.

15th. More rain, and all the streams on a bender.

16th. Andrew Weinechank, a veteran of the Mexican war, falls dead, while picking oranges.

17th. An entire week of rain—muddy streets and much grumbling.

18th. Destructive wash on the railroad to San Fernando; the bridge across New river washed away.

19th. Grand Lecturer Caswell, of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of California, visits the craft in Los Angeles.

20th. Man drowned in attempting to cross the San Gabriel.

21st. Heavy shipment of oranges that realized \$45 per thousand. A car load of oranges received from San Gabriel Mission.

22d. The ministers make Washington the subject of their discourses.

23d. The HERALD is purchased by the business men of Los Angeles as a reform organ.

24th. El Monte under water. Rev. Mr. Birdsall refuses the Episcopal pastorate.

25th. The Chamber of Commerce urges that the owners of vessels that have done away with lighterage be patronized by the community.

26th. The Compton Grange receives a large accession of new members. The Grangers around Anaheim demand a sub-co-operative store at that place.

27th. An agent of the bee-keepers goes to San Francisco to make arrangements for the sale of honey.

28th. The Turners give a grand masquerade. The Ancon, an elegant steamer of 1,000 tons burthen, put in the Los Angeles trade.

MARCH.

1st. "The Los Angeles City and County Printing and Publishing Company" assumes management of the HERALD, to labor earnestly for the public good. The Mexican war veterans place in the grave their deceased comrade, Capt. Atkinson.

2d. The new county officials put on their harness.

3d. County Clerk Potts receives his commission for a second term.

4th. Rumor that Vasquez and his gang had robbed the stage and were secreted near Los Angeles.

5th. Col. Jones reports favorable progress on the new wharf at Wilmington, being erected by the Southern California Shipping Association.

6th. The HERALD Printing Company incorporated under the provisions of the State law.

7th. Large receipts of bullion. Large accession to the membership of the Los Angeles Grange.

8th. Governor Safford of Arizona entertained by the citizens of Los Angeles.

9th. Large orders from San Francisco for Los Angeles oranges, as they outrank all other varieties. Compton has an elopement.

10th. Death of Mr. Reiss, assistant agent of the Pacific Steamship Company. Temperance prayer meetings organized.

11th. G. D. Compton elected President of the Grange Co-operative Company. Public school exhibition at Turn-Verein Hall.

12th. The Grand Jury report in favor of a new jail.

13th. The Los Angeles Bar testify their realization of the great loss sustained in the death of Chas. Sumner.

14th. Entertainment for the benefit of the public library. The Southern District Agricultural Society decides to have "spring races."

15th. A German named John Hirt hangs himself at the Tujunga. Bishop Kip discourses at Templars' Hall.

16th. Material arrives for the construction of a new light-house at San Pedro.

17th. The Irish people celebrate "St. Patrick's Day" and have a grand ball at night.

18th. New cars received for the Los Angeles Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Orange Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, organized by the Hebrews.

19th. Cour de Leon Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, holds its annual election; H. S. Orme selected as Eminent Commander. The Chamber of Commerce ask Congress to assist

in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

20th. The ladies organize a Temperance Club. Mrs. Mary Ann Mehan dies from intemperance and destitution.

21st. "Tangle-foot" kills an Indian near Anaheim.

22d. The women appeal to the churchmen to unite with them in fighting king alcohol. Five confirmations at the Episcopal Church.

23d. Mr. Jacobs of Panamint addresses the Chamber of Commerce and pronounces the new mines exhaustless and very rich.

24th. Enthusiastic temperance rally by the ladies and a "street crusade" urged.

25th. The Orient saloon burglarized. Silver Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, pass resolutions of respect to the memory of Catherine Lower, a deceased sister.

26th. The Odd Fellows determine to erect a handsome hall at Los Nietos.

27th. The firemen demand horses for their "steamer," under threat of disbanding in case of refusal.

28th. The Grangers have a "Harvest Feast" in Los Angeles. Liberal subscriptions made by citizens for a road to Panamint.

29th. Revival among the Methodists.

30th. Three alarms of fire—one at the Clarendon, another at the New York Brewery, and a third at a Mexican hut in the suburbs.

31st. A visitor from San Francisco, S. Levy by name, drops dead in the street. The colored population rejoice over the 15th amendment.

APRIL.

1st. The Grangers have a grand reunion and ball.

2d. The Hebrews observe the Pass-over feast.

3d. Mr. Standiford killed by Constable Lilly at Spadra, in self-defense.

4th. The firemen disband their organization, but say that they will hold themselves ready for work in case of an emergency.

5th. Easter Sunday observed by the churches and Sabbath Schools. Grand Sacred Concert by the M. E. Sunday School.

6th. The establishment of a coal-yard agitated. Prof. Fowler, the phrenologist, examining bumps.

7th. A laborer named Gille killed by a falling wall on the premises of J. Signoret.

8th. Silver ore discovered within a few miles of Los Angeles that assayed \$1,000 to the ton.

9th. J. M. Bassett, late of the San Francisco Chronicle, assumes editorial charge of the HERALD.

10th. The name of "San Pedro" changed to "Wilmington." Rejoicing at the harbor, Martin Gasse, a Frenchman, cuts his throat at his boarding house, while under the influence of liquor.

11th. Reunion of Mexican war veterans.

12th. The HERALD complains that there are too many races on the streets for Sunday.

13th. Mr. Beaudry makes a successful sale of hill lots. The "Independents" want a \$2,700 Babcock Extinguisher.

14th. A call is made for the establishment of a paper mill. John A. Brown assumes charge of the Clarendon Hotel.

15th. Two laborers on the railroad thrown from a hand-car and badly injured. The U. S. Railway Commissioners, accompanied by prominent railway officials, arrive in the city to examine the railroad from Los Angeles to San Fernando and from Los Angeles to Spadra; they report the roads built fully up to the requirements.

16th. Meeting of citizens in favor of the building of a narrow gauge road to Cerro Gordo. Vasquez makes a raid on Rappetto's ranch, near the Old Mission; our authorities start in pursuit, but fail to make a capture.

17th. Fire in a Chinese tenement on Los Angeles street; little damage, but big excitement.

18th. F. P. F. Temple elected President of the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad.

19th. Col. Walsh, a prominent Democrat of San Francisco, visits the city.

20th. Excursion to San Fernando to witness the christening of that town.

21st. Ah Kong, a Chinaman, worth \$20,000, on trial for murder, is sent to the penitentiary. The Sheriffs of Alameda and San Joaquin counties here after Vasquez.

22d. Foot-pads assault citizens on Spring and Fort streets. Vasquez again gives his pursuers the slip.

23d. W. W. Kimball, a ranchman above Spadra, dies from the rupture of a blood vessel.

24th. The Los Angeles Tobacco Association commence active operations.

25th. J. W. Gillette elected Worthy Chief of Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T. The Los Angeles Grangers have another "Harvest Feast."

26th. Bold robberies near San Gabriel Mission.

27th. The Odd Fellows have a grand celebration of the 55th anniversary of their Order in the United States.

28th. Large receipts of bullion.

29th. Two Chinamen sent to San Quentin for ten and six years respectively, for murdering a brother Celestial.

30th. Grading completed on the new horse railroad, and track laying commenced.

MAY.

1st. Grand Granger picnic. The public schools closed and the children go a-Maying.

2d. Mr. Caldwell starts out to locate a direct wagon road from Los Angeles to the Panamint mines.

3d. Picnic and ball by the Turn-Verein. Sycamore Grove alive with happy Teutons.

4th. Los Angeles offers five acres of ground for the establishment of fruit-drying works.

5th. The Mexicans in Sonora celebrate the expulsion of the French, under Bazaine, from Mexico.

6th. A debating society organized by the young people of the city.

7th. Delegation of Odd Fellows leave to attend the Grand Lodge.

8th. Reward offered for arrest of Vasquez—\$5,000 for the robber alive or \$5,000 for his dead body.

9th. Books opened for subscription to the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad.

10th. Rumor that Vasquez is in the city—fortunately without foundation.

11th. A Mexican woman, named Rafaila, dies in Sonora, from ill treatment by her husband. Gold and silver discovered seven miles northeast of Los Angeles.

12th. The Patrons of Husbandry have a satisfactory re-union. Annual meeting of the Library Association.

13th. The Grangers decide to erect a warehouse near Anaheim and to establish a Grange store in this city.

14th. Vasquez, the noted bandit, captured and lodged in jail amid immense excitement. Little Billy Rubottom, of Spadra, run over by the cars and killed.

15th. Vasquez tells the story of his life to the HERALD editor.

16th. Vasquez still "lionized." The Grand Officers of the Knights of Pythias visit Los Angeles to institute a lodge of the Order.

17th. Samuel Kyle, while on a spree, commits suicide. The Red Men picnic at Arroyo Seco.

18th. Considerable interest excited in the gold and silver discoveries in Les Pelones Cañon.

19th. Last rails laid on the Spring and Sixth Street Railroad.

20th. Mexican lad fatally injured by a runaway team on Alameda street.

21st. The Panamint mines excitement increases, owing to glowing reports by W. B. Caldwell and others.

22d. Bold operations by Mexican foot-pads in Anaheim—a lady garroted in one of the principal streets.

23d. Vasquez taken from the jail and removed to Salinas City. The Los Angeles Savings Bank with capital of \$300,000 incorporated. Grange at Spadra organized.

24th. Engineer Crawford returns from the Cajon Pass and reports that a railroad from Los Angeles to Inyo county can be cheaply and readily constructed.

25th. Views taken by Mr. Johnson's party of the sights in and about Los Angeles to enlighten the people of the East and North.

26th. An Indian named Jose is found dead in the ranja near the ice-house—whisky the cause.

27th. Beaudry's Water-works on the Hill completed and put in successful operation.

28th. Complimentary banquet to Mr. Beaudry for his enterprise displayed in the water-works project.

29th. The lawyers decide to organize a "Bar Association." A military company organized under the command of Maj. Sacriste. Commencement of the Spring races.

30th. Sudden death of W. L. Jones, a prominent resident of El Monte, while viewing the races.

31st. Grand excursion to Spadra. Serious depredations by sheep thieves in vicinity of city. Boy killed in Sonora by falling from his horse.

JUNE.

1st. "The Co-operative Nursery and Fruit Company of Los Angeles County," capital stock \$250,000, incorporated, with Thos. A. Garey as President.

2d. The police arrest "Spanish Joe," charged with robbing a lady on the highway in Anaheim.

3d. Two Mexicans and an American make a raid upon a ranch near El Monte, and attempt to murder the proprietor and his wife. The Los Angeles Petroleum Refining Company elect F. P. F. Temple its President.

4th. Public examination at the High School.

5th. El Gordo, the desperado who committed robbery and attempted murder, is captured and hung by masked men.

6th. Representatives of the Texas Pacific Railroad visit Los Angeles and are "well pleased."

7th. Quite a number of gold and silver hunters leave for the new mines in San Bernardino county.

8th. The Coroner fails to ascertain who swung up El Gordo. The citizens give a rousing benefit to Miss Anna Elzer.

9th. Gabriel Mendioroz shot dead by Jaime Fernandez, the result of a family feud.

10th. Constable Sam Bryan shoots a ranchman named Schmidt, in self defense, but the wound fortunately is a slight one.

11th. The citizens resolve to celebrate "The Fourth" in fitting style.

12th. The school examinations are concluded to the satisfaction of all concerned.

13th. Olive Lodge, No. 26, Knights of Pythias, instituted. Nicholas Felis, while drunk, drowned in the ranja near the Catholic Cemetery.

14th. Exodus of citizens to Santa Monica and other resorts.

15th. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank take possession of their splendid new quarters.

16th. Los Angeles demands a college. Exhibition at the Sisters' School. Military ball by the Los Angeles Guard.

17th. H. Burdick elected N. G. of South Star Degree Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F. The Grangers start to San Francisco after goods for their co-operative store.

18th. The Council refuses to levy a tax for Library purposes.

19th. Over \$200,000 of the capital stock of the Los Angeles Co-operative Fruit and Nursery Company taken.

20th. The Turners have a grand anniversary celebration and ball.

21st. One hundred and more make an excursion to Spadra. The Episcopalians worship in their new church.

22d. Wells, Fargo & Co. compelled by increased business to enlarge their quarters.

23d. Visitors from Panamint again stir up the blood by reports of immense ore discoveries.

24th. Excursion to the San Fernando oil works to witness the new process for refining kerosene oil.

25th. The Council refuses to make an appropriation for the Fourth of July celebration.

26th. The citizens contribute liberally to the relief of the Louisiana sufferers.

27th. The firemen have a grand torch-light excursion. Excursion on the street-car line.

28th. Excursion to San Fernando. Frenchmen picnic at Arroyo Seco.

29th. John McDonald, the keeper of a cheap boarding-house, kills his wife with a butcher knife, while she is nursing her babe.

30th. Picnic of the Hebrew Sunday School. Fears entertained that McDonald, the wife murderer, will be mobbed, and the jail guarded by soldiers.

JULY.

1st. A new company organized to prospect for oil. Dr. J. H. McKee enters on the duties of Health Officer.

2d. The Councilmen, as individuals, make liberal donations to the 4th of July fund.

3d. John O. Wheeler goes to work as Deputy U. S. Collector. Carmen Lugo, who murdered a lad at Verlugo Ranch, arrested in San Diego county. Great land sale at San Fernando.

4th. The "glorious Fourth" observed in grand style. The Grangers, soldiers, firemen, Turners, Mexican war veterans and citizens generally participate. Not a single accident and "nary" arrest. Ten thousand visitors in the city.

5th. Mining machinery shipped to Panamint.

6th. The Los Angeles Savings Bank commences operations. A dairyman named Welch attempts suicide on Main street.

7th. The Grangers at Azusa decide to contribute to the fund for the completion of the national monument to Washington on the Potomac.

8th. Col. J. J. Warner appointed U. S. Commissioner in Bankruptcy. Masonic honors to the memory of John Goller, deceased. The Turners select Joseph Kurtz as their President.

9th. California capitalists come to Los Angeles with heaps of coin and loan the same out at one per cent. per month.

10th. The Aliso Flour Mills destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000 on building and machinery; insurance \$7,500; also heavy loss in flour and grain.

11th. San Franciscans in the city purchasing thousands of sheep.

12th. Samuel Prager elected President of the Hebrew Order of B'nai B'rith, and visiting brethren from San Francisco entertained. Death of John Reed, a respected pioneer of Los Angeles county.

13th. The people of Los Nietos decide to build a large hotel.

14th. The Good Templars exhort to Gallatin. Geo. Milliken, of the City Ice Works, thrown from a buggy and badly injured.

15th. The Chamber of Commerce pronounces the "Local Option Law" dangerous to American liberty.

16th. Joe Murphy in town. Effort to drive the "scarlet women" from the city.

17th. The Los Angeles Tobacco Association commences to gather its first crop, a fine one. The Grange Store doing a stunning business.

18th. Prof. Denton delivers a course of interesting lectures. Circus in town.

19th. Big row in Sonora; the mob fight the police, but are conquered.

20th. The Castac Water Ditch and Placer Mining Company organized, to operate on the Santa Clara river.

21st. Large orders received from the East for Los Angeles wines.

22d. The Jews pay their annual visit to the graves of their dead.

23d. Messrs. Potts & Co. purchase 200,000 orange, lemon and lime trees.

24th. The Grangers decide to erect a paper mill. Fire at Wilmington. Corona, an accomplice of Vasquez, found guilty of robbery.

25th. The subscription list of the HERALD looming up beyond precedent; sixty-six subscribers to the weekly and seventeen to the daily in one day.

26th. Big rush to the surf baths at Santa Monica.

27th. The people of San Bernardino in mass meeting pledge themselves to co-operate with Los Angeles in building a railroad to Inyo county.

28th. Firemen's ball at Turner Hall. Man stabbed in Sonora. The authorities at Anaheim shoot a desperado named Moreno.

29th. Attempt to blow open a safe at the railroad depot at San Gabriel. Destructive prairie fire near Spadra.

30th. Officers of Olive Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias, J. W. Vollenberg, P. C., installed.

31st. The Good Templars censure the members of the Chamber of Commerce for their denunciation of the Local Option Law. Gold excitement at San Fernando.

AUGUST.

9th. Arrival of railroad officials to commence active operations on the Anaheim branch.

10th. Miss Mollie Binford presents oil paintings to the Public Library.

11th. The Ethiopians organize a military company—the Temple Guards. The Compton Grangers enjoy themselves in the woods.

12th. Attempt to assassinate Judge O'Melveny's Chinaman. Death of E. C. Phelps, a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M.

13th. Row in Chinatown among the Celestials.

14th. Frank Tedrow, of Gospel Swamp, killed by Frank Edwards in a den near the Plaza—a woman the cause.

15th. Mr. Davis, having secured a site for his fruit drying factory, leaves for San Francisco after machinery.

16th. The Masons at El Monte decide to erect a college. Father Flanagan presented with an elegant watch and chain.

17th. Red Men determine to organize a "tribe" in Los Angeles.

18th. Thos. A. Garey organizes a Grange at Rincon.

19th. Donation of books to the Library by Hon. A. Higbie, of Compton, and others.

20th. The Germans resolve to establish an efficient German School. The Grand Jury goes for the demi-monde.

21st. New discovery of oil wells, of the finest quality, in the San Fernando mountains.

22d. The Gas Company compelled to enlarge their works.

23d. Louis Arnold, a printer from San Francisco, out of money and friendless, commits suicide at Anaheim. The Presbyterians organize a Sunday School.

24th. Ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, visits our Orange groves. Compton Grange loses a valuable member, Wm. Morton.

25th. The Anaheim extension ready for the iron.

26th. Major Mitchell appointed Deputy Sheriff. Mr. Garey leaves to establish Granges in San Diego county.

27th. Child drowned in ranja on Los Angeles street, but life restored.

28th. The Grange Co-operative store reports cash sales of over \$6,000 per month.

29th. Influx of miners from Panamint with rich specimens of quartz and flowing over with excitement.

30th. Excursions to the coast.

31st. The Los Angeles Coast Railway Company organized, with Judge Thompson as President, to build a narrow gauge road from the city to the coast.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. Rev. Dr. Francis, of the Chinese Mission, arrives with intent to work for the salvation of the Celestials.

2d. Stealers of timber from Government lands come to grief.

3d. Excursion parties to the sea shore and Santa Catalina Island.

4th. The newspaper men have a watermelon lunch at Temple's Bank, on meions three feet long.

5th. Carl Luther dies suddenly at San Fernando.

6th. Organization of the Baptist Church, Rev. J. C. Curtis pastor. Ambrosia Salazar almost burned to death.

7th. Ground broken for a new Post-office block. Los Angeles oranges shipped to Europe.

8th. The Los Angeles Guards mustered into the State service.

9th. Every mechanic hard at work and still the cry is more houses. U. S. Senator Stewart in the city after Panamint mining property.

10th. Mark Carleton, a promising pupil at the High School, accidentally kills himself with a revolver.

11th. Los Angeles Lyceum organized. Two noted horse-thieves, Bias Robles and Marquis Leiva, lodged in jail. Arrival of excursion party from New England.

12th. Arrival of Senator Jones, of Nevada, en route to Panamint. The Los Angeles Grangers denounce the removal of Prof. Carr from the State University. The Hebrews' New Year strictly observed.

13th. Excursion to the camp meeting at Los Nietos. Excessive indulgence in whiskey kills Dioncia Velasquez in Sonora. The Germans organize a political club.

14th. The Stearns flour-mill destroyed by fire; loss very heavy.

15th. Senator Jones subscribes \$220,000 to the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad.

16th. The Mexicans celebrate the anniversary of Mexico's release from Spanish rule.

17th. Arrival of 800 tons of freight, en route to the Panamint mines.

18th. Celebration of Chilian Independence. Heavy fires in San Gabriel cañon.

19th. Thos. Peters, stage driver to San Bernardino, presented with a \$300 watch by W. F. & Co., for his bravery in protecting the treasure-box from highwaymen.

20th. Grand revival in Chinatown.

21st. Funeral of Hannah Dickinson, a pupil of the Sisters' School.

22d. Great land sale at Downey City, at rates from \$25 to \$165 each.

23d. Visit from the Grand Chancellor, Knights of Pythias, of the State.

24th. The citizens petition the Council for better protection against destructive fires. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Holden in the city.

25th. Death of Rev. L. P. Webber, a pioneer of California, at Anaheim. One Chinaman tries to scald another even unto death.

26th. Rev. J. R. Tansey appointed Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church for Los Angeles District, and Rev. Mr. Campbell pastor of the church. A hall demanded for the 600 Odd Fellows of Los Angeles. A sheep herder murdered at a fandango at the Rincon.

27th. The HERALD enters on the third year with the brightest prospects. A Chinaman drops down dead.

28th. Rates by steamer from San Francisco to this city reduced from

\$10 to \$5, owing to opposition boats. The Mexicans again celebrate the consummation of Mexico's independence.

29th. Death of Louis Barret, a native of France and an old resident of Los Angeles.

30th. Thos. A. Garey leaves for Stockton to attend the Second Annual Convention of the State Grange. Edward W. Fulmer, a stranger from the East, passes a forged check at a beer saloon; Detective Harris "takes him in."

OCTOBER.

- 1st. The Chief of the Cabazon Indians visits Los Angeles.
- 2d. Seven accessions to the Catholic Church.
- 3d. Chinese Joss house destroyed at Wilmington.
- 4th. Jose, an Indian, while breakfasting, dies from heart disease and bad whisky. I. W. Hellman elected President of the Jewish Congregation.
- 5th. Messrs. Prager, Foy and Reson leave for San Francisco to attend the Grand Lodge of Masons. Miss Fanny Marston serenaded.
- 6th. Chas. E. Miles elected foreman of the "Thirty-Eights." The German Club decides to support at election only those known to be "honest and capable."
- 7th. The "Royal Tycoon Japs" in the city.
- 8th. The most sultry day of the season. The distilleries all busy at wine making.
- 9th. Departure of over fifty stalwart men for the mines in San Bernardino and Inyo counties. Miss Marston gives her farewell concert.
- 10th. Candidates for city offices cropping out as thick as bees in a clover-field. Real Estate Association formed.
- 11th. The church well attended and a row in Chinatown.
- 12th. Two stage robbers taken to San Quentin.
- 13th. The Chamber of Commerce decides in favor of a direct road to Panamint and make an appropriation for the necessary survey.
- 14th. Excellent marble, capable of a fine polish, discovered near San Fernando.
- 15th. Railway officials from San Francisco in the city; they promise speedy work on the extension of the Spadra road.
- 16th. Engineer Crawford and party leave to survey a road to Inyo county. He is appointed Mineral Surveyor of the State. Chief Miles, of the Fire Department, serenaded by the boys.
- 17th. Peter Maglaire, of Calaveras county, falls dead on Main street.
- 18th. Rev. Gustav Borchard, a missionary of the Lutheran Church, arrives in the city to establish a German congregation. Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of Tennessee, sermonizes the Southern Methodists.
- 19th. The delegates to the Masonic Grand Lodge return and give most favorable reports of the prosperity of the order throughout the State. Rev. Mr. Hill appointed Grand Chaplain and Mr. C. W. Bush Grand Steward.
- 20th. Successful fair held by the ladies for the benefit of the Sisters' Orphan Home. The railroad magnates return to San Francisco.
- 21st. The Alden Fruit-drying establishment commences operation.
- 22d. Gold picked up in the streets of Los Angeles.
- 23d. Arrival of a colony of farmers to settle in Los Angeles county.
- 24th. A forger from San Francisco gobbled up by our detectives.
- 25th. Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Church South, addresses the faithful.
- 26th. Favorable opening of the 4th Annual Fair of the Southern District Agricultural Society.
- 27th. Thos. A. Garey re-elected Master of Los Angeles Grange. Annual meeting of Southern California Mutual Aid Association and a favorable report made. Shomine Tribe, No. 50, Improved Order of Red Men, instituted.
- 28th. A child named Smith burned to death at Sunny Slope Vineyard. Six different amusements open to the public.
- 29th. Hugh Forster drops dead from his horse while returning from the races.
- 30th. Pickpockets active and many visitors to the fair robbed.
- 31st. Last day of the fall races. The big race, free for all, trotting, two mile heats, best two in three, won by Echo. Stage line established to Panamint.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st. Arrival of St. Louis capitalists to invest in the mines of Southern California.
- 2d. Very heavy shipments of bullion and ores from Wilmington.
- 3d. L. J. Lockhart elected Master of Orange Grange. A deacon gobbled for horse stealing.
- 4th. The Kent Theatrical Troupe vamoosed and Little Mack and his Minstrels come on the boards.
- 5th. J. J. Morton elected Master of Compton Grange. State Lecturer Wright addresses the Grangers.
- 6th. The HERALD establishment builds a gas house for its own use. It gives splendid light.
- 7th. The Main Street and Agricultural Railway incorporated.
- 8th. Dr. McFerrin preaches his farewell sermon to the Southern Methodists.
- 9th. The teachers of Los Angeles county meet in annual convention. W. P. McDonald elected Master of Silver Grange.
- 10th. Engineer Crawford reports the feasibility of Cajon pass for a railroad to the mines. Heavy contracts awarded our merchants for lumber and supplies for Panamint.
- 11th. A colored man accidentally killed by a little child at Los Nietos. A laborer named Frank Gore drops dead at Wilmington.
- 12th. Prof. Carr lectures to the teachers on horticulture. Thirty tons of freight shipped to Panamint.
- 13th. The Teachers Convention adjourns with thanks to the people of Los Angeles.

New Corporations in 1874.

A visit to the County Clerk's office and a glance over the articles of corporations there filed will quickly convince the doubter that the people of Los Angeles are alive and on the go. He will find that during the past few years several hundred corporations have been formed, some with a capital reaching to the million of dollars, for the better development of the resources of the county and to advance the conveniences and pleasures of the residents. Among these corporations are organizations by the score to develop gold, silver and copper mines; to bore for petroleum; to make salt from ocean water; to make irrigating ditches and canals; to build churches, schools, orphan asylums and hospitals; to promote the yield of the vine and extend operations in sheep raising—and in fact for a hundred other worthy purposes. Subjoined is a list of the principal corporations organized during the year 1874 in Los Angeles county:

- The Southern California Sanitary and Industrial College Association has been incorporated. Object to promote health, encouragement of agriculture and mechanical arts. Capital stock \$250,000, in 2,500 shares at \$100 each. Trustees George Stoneman, William Moore, Thos. A. Garey, J. R. Toberman, F. M. Shaw and Geo. C. Gibbs.
- Main Street and Agricultural Park Street Railroad Company. Capital stock \$50,000.
- San Gabriel Orange Grove Association. Capital stock \$50,000.
- Southern California Mutual Aid Association. Capital stock \$200,000.
- Mountain View Petroleum Mining Company. Capital stock \$200,000.
- Merrill Lodge, No. 299, Independent Order of Good Templars.
- Los Angeles City Homestead Association. Methodist Episcopal Church of Compton.
- Los Nietos Water Company. Los Angeles Social Club.
- Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company. Capital stock \$500,000.
- St. Athanasius Protestant Episcopal Church of Los Angeles.
- Agricultural and Mechanical Exposition of Southern California. Capital stock \$50,000.
- Westminster Co-operative Store Company. Capital stock \$10,000.
- San Gabriel Cemetery Association. Capital stock \$2,000.
- Old Fellows Building Association of Los Nietos. Capital stock \$10,000.
- Forest Grove Company of Los Angeles, to raise forest trees for fuel or manufacturing purposes. Capital stock \$100,000.
- Lesina Oil Company. Capital stock \$100,000.
- Arroyo Ditch Water Company.
- Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co-operative Association. Capital stock \$250,000.
- Downey Land Association. Capital stock \$20,000.
- Bolsa Chica Wharf and Forwarding Company. Capital stock \$100,000.
- Centinela Land Company. Capital stock \$1,000,000.
- Castae Water Ditch and Placer Mining Company. Capital stock \$50,000.
- Co-operative Nursery and Fruit Company of Los Angeles County. Capital stock \$250,000.
- Los Angeles Woolen Mill Company. Capital stock \$50,000.
- Cuamanga Homestead Association.
- Southern California Co-operative Warehouse and Shipping Association. Capital stock \$100,000.
- Orange Co-operative Company of Los Angeles. Capital stock \$100,000.
- Spring and Sixth Street Railroad Company. Capital stock \$24,000.
- San Pedro Irrigating Company. Capital stock \$15,000.
- Los Angeles City Printing and Publishing Company. Capital stock \$15,000.
- Los Angeles County Bank. Capital stock \$300,000.
- Real Estate Association of Los Angeles. Capital stock \$120,000.

THE GRANGERS.

Strength of the Farmers' Order in Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles is the "banner" county of the "Patrons of Husbandry" in the State of California. There are seven Granges in the county, with a total membership exceeding 1,200, and before the close of the present year the membership bids fair to be over 2,000. The "farmer brothers" dwell harmoniously together, have a "Co-operative" store in this city, organized in July last, and very successful at this writing, and they have several other enterprises on foot to ease the producing classes from the exorbitant demands of "grinding monopolies."

At the request of Thos. A. Garey, a most worthy resident of this county, and the District Deputy of the Grange for Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, the following history of the order was prepared for the HERALD by L. M. Holt, Secretary of the Grange Co-operative Company:

On the 2nd of August, 1873, the first Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry—Los Angeles Grange No. 36, of this city—was organized in Los Angeles county. The State Grange had been organized at Napo City on the 15th of the previous July. The order had been but just established on this coast, but at that time it was rapidly gaining ground. During the first two weeks of August nine Granges were organized in Los Angeles county by W. H. Baxter, Secretary of the State Grange, and this county became at once the banner county of the State, which position it has held ever since.

Los Angeles Grange No. 36 was organized with Thos. A. Garey as Master and T. D. Hancock, as Secretary. Mr. Garey has been twice re-elected to the

position of Master, which position he still holds. T. D. Hancock, the first Secretary, resigned his position and S. A. Waldron succeeded him. The membership now numbers over one hundred, and meetings are held semi-monthly at Good Templar Hall.

Compton Grange, No. 37, was the second Grange organized in the county. The officers for the past year have been—Master, C. W. Coltrin; Secretary, A. T. Coltrin. The present membership is about 75.

Enterprise Grange No. 38, is located in La Brea School District, about five miles southwest of Los Angeles. A. M. Southworth is Master, and Butterworth is the acting Secretary. The membership is about 60.

Fairview Grange, No. 39, was originally organized in Fairview School District two miles west of Anaheim, but it was afterwards removed to Anaheim. Judge Edward Evey was Master, during 1874, but his brother David Evey was elected for the year 1875, with J. M. Guinn, as Secretary. This is a strong Grange numbering about 100 members.

Orange Grange, No. 40, is located at the town of Orange (formerly Richland) five miles southeast of Anaheim on the east side of the Santa Ana River. Joseph Beach was chosen during 1874, but Mr. Lockhart has been elected for 1875, with J. W. Anderson as Secretary—re-elected. This Grange also numbers about 100 members.

Silver Grange, No. 41, was organized at Gallatin, and during the first year H. L. Montgomery filled the Chair of Master and Prof. W. P. McDonald, that of Secretary. The latter gentleman has been promoted to the position of Master, for 1875, and will preside over the largest Grange in Los Angeles county—the membership numbering about 150.

New River Grange, No. 42, is located in New River School District southeast of Downey City, on the East side of New River. The Officers the past year have been—Master, Willis Newton; Secretary, S. G. Baker. The membership numbers about 75.

El Monte Grange, No. 43, is located in El Monte. During the past year Geo. C. Gibbs has filled the position of Master, and J. H. Gray has been the Secretary. In 1874 Capt. J. T. Gordon will fill the Master's chair, and A. H. Hoyt will act as Secretary. This Grange numbers about 35 members.

Los Nietos Grange, No. 44, is located at Old Los Nietos, and numbers about 75 members. E. B. Grandin filled the position of Master until last Spring, when he resigned on account of making a trip to the Atlantic States. J. F. Marquis was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Marquis some months since moved to the West, and Mr. Grandin took his place. Mr. Grandin is now in the city, and will fill the office of Master until the close of the year. W. S. Reavis has been Secretary of the Grange the past year.

This completes the list of the original nine organized by Secretary, W. H. Baxter. Soon after Mr. Baxter's return home, Thos. A. Garey, Master of Los Angeles Grange, was appointed District Deputy of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties by J. W. A. Wright, then Master of the State Grange. Mr. Garey has organized since his appointment as Deputy eight Granges in Los Angeles county, and three Granges in San Bernardino county; also one in San Diego county. Eureka Grange, No. 66, was organized three miles east of Spadra with P. C. Towner as Master, and Joseph Wright, as Secretary. The officers were succeeded by Cyrus Burdick, as Master, and P. C. Towner as Secretary. This is the weakest Grange in the county numbering probably about twenty members.

Fruitland Grange No. 72, was organized at Tustin City, with Dr. A. B. Hayward as Master and E. R. Nicolas as Secretary. This Grange was afterwards removed to Santa Ana, when N. C. Stafford was elected Master and G. L. Russell was elected Secretary. The Grange is a strong one, numbering about 100 members.

Alliance Grange, No. 75, was organized in Bogdale District, two miles southeast of El Monte, with S. S. Reaves as Master and J. W. Marshall as Secretary, which position both have held to the present time. J. D. Durfee has been elected Master for the ensuing year. On account of land difficulties the members of this Grange have mostly removed from the District and the Grange is weak, numbering not more than twenty-five members. Many of the old members now live near the Azusa settlement.

Azuza Grange, No. 94, is located in the Azusa settlement, ten miles northeast of El Monte. W. W. Maxey has occupied the position of Master, and C. C. Preston that of Secretary, up to date. The Grange is not strong numerically—having probably not more than 60 members—but every member counts one when there is work to be done.

Florence Grange, No. 95, was organized a few days thereafter. This Grange only numbers about 50 members. R. B. Russell is Master and Wm. Porter, Secretary.

With these fourteen Granges and one in San Bernardino county, the District Council was organized at Gallatin in October, 1873—less than three months after the organization of the first Grange in the county. Thos. A. Garey was elected Master of the Council, which position he has since held. J. F. Marquis is Secretary of the Council. The District Council will soon be superseded by the County Grange, when an entire reorganization will be had.

Westminster Grange, No. 127, was organized at Westminster Colony. This is not a strong Grange; the number of members probably does not exceed 60. W. B. Craig is Master and W. F. Poor Secretary.

Vineland Grange, No. 156, was organized at Tustin City soon after the removal of the Fruitland Grange from Tustin City to Santa Ana. Dr. A. B. Hayward was chosen Master and R. L. Freeman Secretary; both have held those positions up to the close of 1874. The Grange is not strong, but has a membership probably of 65.

Spadra Grange, No. —, is the last Grange organized in Los Angeles

county, with A. T. Currier Master and Joseph Wright Secretary. We put the membership at 50—not knowing their actual strength.

Official Congratulations.

A few weeks ago the control of Los Angeles city passed into new hands, Mayor Toberman retiring and Mayor Beaudry, a citizen largely interested in the welfare of the place, assuming the office. As required by law, the retiring official and the new incumbent made reports to the City Council. From the report of ex-Mayor Toberman the following extracts are made:

If the city of Los Angeles of December, 1872, is compared with itself in December, 1874, the result of the comparison will show good ground for congratulation. The number of inhabitants in 1872 was about 8,000; the assessed value of real and personal property for the fiscal year preceding that date was \$3,500,000; the total indebtedness was \$238,000; the revenue of the city from all sources was \$6,500; the number of public schools was 8; the whole number of scholars attending them was 575. There was at that time one railroad running out of the city to the port of Wilmington, and the number of miles run daily by the regular trains upon it was eighty. At this time the population of our city is estimated at 13,000; the assessed value of property for the fiscal year just passed is \$4,589,746; the total indebtedness is \$220,750; the revenue of the city from all sources for the last year was \$65,000. The number of public schools at present is 18, and the whole number of scholars attending these schools is 1875. The improvement in the school buildings, and what is of still higher importance, their character, has kept pace with the numerical increase of attendants. The number of private schools and seminaries and the number of their pupils have also largely increased. There are now four railroads running from this city in different directions, of an average length of 22 miles, or an aggregate of 88 miles, over which roads regular trains run to and from the city daily. One of these roads will, in a few days, be completed and in operation 30 miles to our sister city, Anaheim, while active preparations are being made for the extension of another a distance of 60 miles through and beyond San Bernardino to San Geronimo Pass. The number of miles now run to and from the city daily by regular trains is 352, and the size of the trains on these roads has increased largely with the increased number of miles of railway in operation.

An improvement in material prosperity and in the means of education, religious culture has not lagged behind. There are now seven houses of public religious worship, with their respective congregations, and there are four congregations which meet regularly for services but which have not yet provided themselves with society buildings.

An improvement in the financial state of a municipality is as sure an index of its prosperity as it is in that of an individual, and the financial condition of either is but discovered by the cash value of its promises to pay. Two years ago the warrants drawn against the City Treasury were worth 70 cents on the dollar. At present and for more than a year past they have been at par, being paid in coin upon presentation. In 1872 the rate of taxation was \$1.30 on the \$100; for the year 1874 the rate has been reduced to \$1 on the \$100, making a reduction of about 30 per cent. on the tax levy during our administration.

The following evidences of the city's growth and prosperity are from the first message of Mayor Beaudry:

At no former period within the history of our beautiful city has the spirit of enterprise wielded such potent influence or such general prosperity prevailed. Progress has become the watchword of the people, and advancement and improvement meet the eye on almost every street and block within the corporate limits of our city. Five years is but an atom of time in the history of a community, yet within that period Los Angeles has shaken off the lethargic sleep of a prosy semi-tropical village and placed herself in the front rank of California cities—has donned the appearance and proven herself possessed of the vitality and energy of an active and enterprising business centre. The long rows of one-story buildings have disappeared, and on their sites stand handsome structures, an ornament to the city and affording facilities for the accommodation of our rapidly increasing trade. The street railroad is one of the improvements which the past few months have added to our city-like appearance. Already one long line of track traverses some of our principal streets, and the day is near when another road will be in operation. Simultaneously with the erection of many large and substantial business houses appear numbers of beautiful dwellings in the more retired streets and suburban sections. Our population is rapidly increasing and our business prosperity is a matter of gratification to ourselves and of astonishment to our visitors. We are moving onward with rapid strides and it needs not the foreknowledge of the seer to predict that within less than a decade Los Angeles will be known as the second city in the State in wealth, population and business activity.

The rapid growth of our city is demonstrated by actual figures. Less than two years ago our population numbered but 8,000, while the year just closed shows a population of 13,000. This is an increase of 62½ per cent., and when we consider that a great portion of this increase has been made within the last year, we see that our growth has been remarkable. At the rate our population is now increasing it is more than probable that by the close of 1875 Los Angeles will number 20,000 people—making her the second city in population, as she now is in commercial importance, in the State.

The financial condition of the city is very satisfactory. The Council have just succeeded in making point to its economical record with pride and satisfaction. When the retiring Councilmen took their seats, city scrip was sold on the streets at 65 and 70 cts. on the \$1. During the fiscal year now

ending, the city financial affairs have been carried on on a cash basis. In 1872-3 city taxes were \$1.40 on the \$100, and unless a heavy increase of our current expenses is found necessary, the tax will not properly exceed 80 cents on the \$100 for 1875. The following statement will give a clear idea of our financial condition. At the beginning of 1872 our indebtedness stood as follows:

Bonds, 1870.....	\$ 87,450
R. R. Bonds.....	75,000
School-house Bonds.....	20,000
Funded Loan, 1872.....	21,400
Outstanding Warrants.....	21,150
	\$238,000

The exhibit for 1874 gives the following figures:

Bonds, 1870.....	\$ 87,450
R. R. Bonds.....	75,000
School-house Bonds.....	20,000
Bonds, 1872.....	25,000
R. R. Depot Bonds.....	13,000
Outstanding Warrants.....	2,300
	\$220,750

The railroad depot bonds to the amount of \$13,000 are new, yet it will be seen that the total indebtedness has been reduced from \$238,000 to \$220,750. The outstanding warrants which in 1872 amounted to \$21,150 have been reduced to \$2,300. The amount of money in the city treasury is about \$35,000.

Although our expenses have necessarily increased, yet the rapid increase of taxable property has enabled us to reduce instead of increasing the rate of taxation. The assessed real and personal property for the fiscal year preceding the year 1872 was \$3,500,000, from which we derived a revenue of \$65,500. For the fiscal year just closed the assessed value of all property was over \$4,500,000, and the city revenue from all sources amounted to \$65,000. From this it will be seen that the increase in the value of real and personal property is in proportionate ratio with our increase in population.

It is proper to make a passing allusion to the rapid increase of our railroad facilities. It seems but a few months since the time when a locomotive could not be seen or heard in Los Angeles valley. To-day we have four railroads radiating from the city. Within a few days one of these roads will connect us with Anaheim. A few months hence and the Southern Pacific will be extended to San Geronimo Pass, giving us an eastern line nearly one hundred miles in length, while we may reasonably hope that two more years at the furthest will close the section between San Fernando and Bakersfield and give us a continuous rail to San Francisco.

Don't Fear the Earthquakes!

Among the thousand and one inquiries made of the HERALD the following is a frequent one: "How often have you earthquakes about Los Angeles and how many are killed each year by reason thereof?" Well, you can come to Southern California and settle here without nursing that great bug-bear—the earthquake. Earthquakes are very rare in this section, and of late years never severe. A nice harmless shake is a good thing, and if it happened more frequently it would be better for us—turn our attention from things worldly to things celestial. But one earthquake attended with loss of life has ever visited this country and that was over half a century ago. Since then this section has had repeated shocks, but so faint as to be hardly perceptible. One hundred men have been killed by lightning in the Mississippi valley alone to one killed by earthquake in California. Here thunder storms, destructive hail storms and whirlwinds are unknown. Don't be fooled by the earthquake scare.

Marble Discoveries.

During the year numerous specimens of marble, discovered in various portions of the county, have been brought to the HERALD office. Among them an elegant piece of clear white marble taken from the surface of a mountain about three miles north of San Bernardino. It is hard and solid and capable of a fine polish. The discoverer, Mr. W. W. Jenkins, says that there is a ledge of this rock on the comb of the mountain, some nine hundred yards wide and of an indefinite length, the mountain being so rough that he was unable to follow it up along the whole distance. Doubtless there is an immense body of this valuable material, and, lying upon the surface as it does, it can be easily quarried. This discovery will furnish an invaluable supply of building material, and that of the first quality, for Los Angeles, besides developing perhaps, at a sufficient depth, a fine quality of marble for other purposes. Excellent sandstone abounds in the same mountains.

It is a fact worthy of note that the first gold discovered in California, of which there is authentic record, was picked up in Los Angeles county. Marshall's discovery in Sutter's mill race at Coloma electrified the world, but to the late Abel Stearns, one of the oldest and most honored residents of this county, is due the merit of making the first discovery of the precious metal in the State. As early as '33 he took out considerable gold from San Francisco Canyon, in the northern part of Los Angeles county. He sent the specimens to the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, and they pronounced them "the real stuff." The certificate of deposit is in the possession of the Society of California Pioneers.

A PAPER MILL must be established in the vicinity of Los Angeles at once. It is demanded, and would pay handsomely.

Los Angeles Herald.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY,.....JAN. 1, 1875.

No "Herald" To-Morrow.

To-morrow being New Year's Day and a legal holiday, no HERALD will be issued on Saturday morning.

A Happy New Year.

The year 1874 has just died. The Old Baron sinks into the tomb of his ancestors, and the eldest born comes into possession of the property. May he prove himself the worthy son of a worthy father; may he extend a generous hand to the poor and needy; may he smooth the rugged path of the weak and weary wayfarer, and cheer him on his toilsome journey; may he lead the young and innocent forward in the ways of wisdom and virtue; may he gladden the heart of the old and brighten the road to the Pearly City; may he drive want and sorrow and pain and suffering from without his broad domain, and in their stead may there reign peace and plenty and contentment and happiness, even unto the hour when he, too, shall rest in the tomb of his fathers.

The New Year Herald.

The Daily HERALD of this morning contains eight pages of solid reading matter. Its articles are all statistical, historical and descriptive of business localities and towns in Los Angeles county. We have endeavored to embody the facts relative to everything. No place or branch of industry has been intentionally omitted, and if there are any of either one or the other not represented in these pages, the omission is due to oversight or inability to obtain the facts. We have aimed to make this number of the HERALD the largest and most complete newspaper ever issued in Southern California. As a medium of information to people in the East relative to Los Angeles county, the New Year HERALD is by far the most desirable to be obtained.

The Weekly Herald.

The WEEKLY HERALD this week will be a valuable paper for presentation or to send to a friend East. It will contain more facts relative to Los Angeles county than ever before crowded into the pages of any one paper published in Southern California. Its articles have been carefully compiled from facts furnished by well informed citizens and may be relied on as correct.

Los Angeles Newspapers.

In proportion to its population, no city in the State publishes a greater number of newspapers. With a population of 14,000, she supports three dailies, each of which issue a weekly, one semi-weekly and one weekly paper. The dailies are published in English, the semi-weekly in Spanish and the weekly in German. The DAILY and WEEKLY HERALD are the leading papers of Southern California, and have a circulation largely in excess of any of their cotemporaries. In addition to those already enumerated, there are also one weekly advertising sheet and two monthly publications, each of which has a large circulation.

Climatic.

The climatic advantages of Los Angeles are certainly not inferior to those of any locality in the New World, and, according to the reports of travelers, will compare favorably with any of the old. The mean annual temperature is about 64° Fahrenheit, with a mean range, above and below this, of 10° or 12° for Winter or Summer. The mean temperature for the half year of Fall and Winter is about 52° or 54° and for the half year of Spring and Summer about 74° or 76°. The freezing point, or frost, is rarely reached; although in the latter part of the Summer the thermometer may sometimes reach up into the nineties, yet the sunstroke heat of our Atlantic States is unknown here. During the Summer, regular and gentle sea breezes prevail from the Northwest, especially during the middle of the day and afternoon, but after the first rains of the wet season, or Winter, these breezes generally cease until the return of the warm season. December is generally the coldest month of the year, having occasionally a temperature as low as 34° or 35°, and in this month and March the most of the rainfall takes place, the average of which is generally about 11 inches each year. In December the rainy season generally sets in and is not considered over until April. From the middle of January to the middle of March is generally the most delightful weather of the Winter season. Upon the whole, there is no country, probably, in the world where people can spend more days out of doors than in this locality.

Fuel—Water—Gas.

As the saying goes "Wood is wood" in Los Angeles and it almost amounts to the fact that wood is gold and silver. It is brought from the El Monte district and from the many mountain cañons lying north of the city, necessitating its hauling by team a distance of from twelve to twenty miles. The price ranges from ten to sixteen dollars per cord for cut stove wood, according to quality from willow—the poorest—to mountain oak—the best. There is an abundant supply at the prices named. Coal of a good quality which is brought here from the northern parts of the State brings, at retail, \$20 per ton. A large coal bed has been discovered in the county and opened to a sufficient depth to demonstrate its good quality and quantity, but owing to the fact that it is very difficult of access the mine has never been worked. The Southern Pacific Railroad own the vein and, at some time in the near future they hope to make rail connections with it which will make the mine of practical benefit to the county. Fortunately, nature has been considerate enough since she did not provide us with cheap fuel, to give us a climate which requires very little artificial heat for the comfort of man. In many families a fire is never kindled except for cooking purposes, the year round. Still a blaze in the grate or parlor stove is very acceptable in the cool evenings and rainy days of Winter, though it does not amount to a necessity as in the Northern and Eastern States.

WATER.

Los Angeles is better supplied with water for domestic purposes than most other places of her size and population in the country, enjoying all the advantages secured by large cities in their expensive systems of water works. The Los Angeles Water Company have a large reservoir a short distance north of the city, which is supplied by a ditch tapping the Los Angeles river some ten miles farther up. From this reservoir, water is distributed in pipes with sufficient head to supply the highest buildings in all the main portions of the city. The hill lots on the north are supplied by another system of works which we shall note hereafter. The water at its source is from a pure mountain stream and far superior to that obtained for most cities. The connecting ditch and reservoir are somewhat primitive in their construction, however, with deficient appliances for filtering, and consequently the water as it comes from the hydrant lacks much of its pristine purity. Still, it will compare favorably with the supply served generally to drinkers throughout the country, and when taken with a modicum of whisky does excellently. Material improvements are contemplated by the company, however, and within a year we expect to have a system of reservoirs and aqueducts unsurpassed. The hill lots to which we previously referred, lie on the mesa or table lands extending along the northwestern part of the city. The whole tract originally belonged to Mr. Prudent Beaudry, a wealthy citizen, and now Mayor of the city. A great portion of the property is still retained by him. By his individual enterprise, he constructed a reservoir with a capacity of a million gallons, much higher than that of the Water Company and capable of supplying the most elevated portion of his lands. The quality of water furnished is much better than that of the Water Company, being raised to the reservoir from an exhaustless spring by means of a force-pump. The system of distributing pipes is complete and every purchaser of a hill lot from Mr. Beaudry is entitled to a supply at the usual rates without additional expense. The prices charged for water are regulated by the City Council, and a schedule has been adopted which defines the *quid pro quo*, so that every man may know his rights and obtain them. For families the prices range from two to five dollars per month each.

Besides these water-works there is a system of zanjas, or water ditches under control of the city, which supply water for irrigating purposes. This water also comes from the Los Angeles river, and is distributed to all parts of the city and suburbs in quantities adequate to the demand. Each irrigator is entitled to his proportion of the water at rates fixed by the city.

GAS.

Los Angeles has a complete system of gas works which now supplies a never failing and good quality of gas. The mains are extended through all the principal business and residence streets of the city. Owing to the high price of fuel and transportation the company is compelled to charge what might seem exorbitant rates for the gas furnished. The price is fixed at \$7 50 per thousand feet.

During 1874, M. Keller made 200,000 gallons of wine. The twenty other wine making establishments in Los Angeles and Anaheim make favorable reports of the year's work.

The Los Angeles Public Library.

The Los Angeles Library Association was organized in December, 1872, and having secured and furnished rooms in Downey Block for library purposes, opened its doors to members and the public on the 1st day of January, 1873, with about 800 volumes of books on its shelves, principally donated or loaned to the association by the citizens of Los Angeles as a nucleus for a public library. About 400 volumes of new books were purchased very soon thereafter, and at various periods since additions have been made by purchase, donation and loan, until an accumulation of upward of 1,600 volumes is the result. An order has just been made for about 200 volumes more, chiefly new and important publications, and the books when they are placed on the shelves of the library will fill a much needed want and awaken a renewed interest in the library among all classes of readers. The association is composed of about 350 members. The cost of membership is \$2 50 initiation fee and fifty cents per month dues, or \$5 per year, if paid annually in advance. Strangers visiting the city are admitted to the free use of the rooms, but are not allowed to draw books, except on the payment of dues. An average of about 1,000 tourists and sojourners annually are thus accommodated with a quiet, pleasant and attractive reading room. Nearly all the leading magazines, reviews, illustrated papers and many Eastern newspapers and foreign publications are received at the library. The rooms are open every afternoon, including Sunday, and every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. A chess room, with three sets of chess and one of draughts, is connected with the library, the same room answering the purpose of a smoking and conversation room.

The books and magazines, except books of reference, are allowed to "circulate" among the members, each member being allowed to draw two at a time. The member's family are entitled to all the privileges of the library, gratis, though but two books can be out at one time on one membership. Many ladies have memberships in their own name.

At the last session of the Legislature of California a law was enacted which authorizes the Common Council of the city of Los Angeles to establish a free public library and maintain it by a public tax. So soon as the city shall have taken the necessary steps to that end, the present library will be merged therein by a donation of its books and property to the city.

BANKS AND COMMERCE.

Favorable Bank Exhibit—The Wholesale and Retail Trade Largely Increased.

During the year 1874 our banks did an immense business—fully 25 per cent. increase on the business of 1873. Temple & Workman's Bank, under the conduct and management of F. P. F. Temple, organized in 1871, is one of the most substantial private banks on the coast. Every dollar deposited there is secured by real estate of ten times the value. H. S. Leyland is the executive officer and Thos. W. Temple cashier. The deposits for the year have averaged \$125,000 daily—\$33,750,000 for the year. From five to ten new accounts are opened every day—new comers to this section with available means ranging from \$500 to \$500,000 each.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, established in 1871, has a paid up capital of \$500,000. The general business averages \$100,000 daily—over \$30,000,000 for the last year.

The Los Angeles County Savings Bank has a capital of \$300,000. J. S. Slossen is its president, and J. M. Elliot the secretary. Although this bank was only organized in July last, the number of depositors is over 225, and the deposits, in sums of \$2,50 and upwards, amount to about \$50,000.

Our banks have plenty of money and loan the same at 14 1/4 per month. Sufficient security is the only thing needed to raise money in any amounts desired. Exchange on San Francisco is at par; to New York and other cities on the other side of the mountains, one per cent. The bankers unite in the statement that their business has been doubled during the past year.

During the year our wholesale trade has been increased from 25 to 30 per cent, and our retail trade at least doubled. One of our best merchants estimates the wholesale trade of Los Angeles at \$5,000,000, but another shrewd merchant says the figures are too high by one million. The retail merchants have all been prosperous, and many new firms threw out their signs during the year. The retail trade of the city is estimated by some of our shrewdest merchants at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000—making the total for the year, wholesale and retail, not far from \$10,000,000. The steady immigration to this section, and the valuable mining interests to our east, are certain to keep the business of this city steadily on the increase.

OUR CONNECTIONS.

Steamer, Rail and Stage.

From San Francisco to Los Angeles there are four well conducted lines of transit: the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line of steamers, the Goodall, Nelson & Perkins line, the Southern Pacific Railroad and Coast stage line, and the Southern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph stage line. Stages on the two last named routes leave the railroad connection with San Francisco at Bakersfield daily and make the distance of 100 miles, to San Fernando by daylight. The through fare is \$25, including accommodations on the line.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This company, the largest of all the American Steamship Companies, own and have in service 34 ocean steamships. The total length of the several routes of this company is 13,300 nautical miles. The Panama route was established twenty-five years ago. In 1867 the China and Japan route was inaugurated, and in September, 1872, the P. M. S. S. Co. bought the North Pacific Transportation Company's route to San Pedro (the port of Los Angeles), San Diego and way ports. The transfer of this route to the P. M. S. S. Co. has resulted in great benefit to Los Angeles county, by increasing the facilities for business and by cheapening the rates of transportation of both passengers and freight. During the first year of the occupancy of this route by the P. M. S. S. Co., the wine interest of Los Angeles county saved \$4,300 in freight on the 179,000 gallons wine shipped direct to New York; and, though but 282 tons of wool were forwarded East under through bills of lading during the same time, \$2,500 of freight money was saved on that. Had the Pacific Mail Company not owned the Coast line, this could not have been accomplished. But, although the benefits and improvements in this service inaugurated by the company in the past have been great, their plans for the future embrace greatly increased facilities for the people of this section. The steamers have a wide reputation as most comfortable passenger ships, are officered by gentlemen and are kept in the best possible condition. They dispatch a passenger steamer about every five days from their immense covered dock, foot of Brannan street, San Francisco, for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego. The steamers plying from San Francisco to San Diego, stopping at Wilmington and principal intermediate ports, are the Orizaba and Senator, carrying freight and passengers, and the Gipsey, carrying combustibles and other freight. The fare from San Francisco to the port of Wilmington is \$12 for cabin passage, including meals and stateroom; steerage, \$8. To reach Los Angeles from the steamer, an additional charge of \$2 50 is made for transfer to the railroad depot and thence by rail to the city, making the total cost of first-class passage \$14 50. Freight by steamer is charged at \$5 per ton and \$5 is added for lighterage and railroad transfer. THE GOODALL, NELSON & PERKINS LINE.

The Goodall, Nelson & Perkins Steamship Company owns a line of steamers plying between San Francisco and San Diego, stopping at Wilmington (the port of Los Angeles) and all intermediate ports. The steamers of the line are as follows:

The Ventura, Captain Harloe, 700 tons burthen, carries 150 cabin passengers, and is fitted up in the best style of sailing craft.

The Wm. Taber, Captain Bogart, 1,000 tons burthen, has a corresponding accommodation for cabin passengers. She is the largest and most commodious steamer on the line.

The Kalorama, Captain Elliott, is exclusively a freight steamer, carrying 600 tons. She is also fitted for passenger traffic.

Besides the coast line, this company owns the Victoria (B. C.) route, upon which the steamship Los Angeles is at present running; also, the steamships Santa Cruz, Monterey, Salinas and Constanine, touching at all points on the coast between San Francisco and Hueneme.

The passage by this line from San Francisco to Wilmington, including meals and stateroom, is \$12; steerage, \$8; freight per ton, \$5. The additional charges for transfer, lighterage and railroad fare are the same as given with the previous line.

RAILROADS.

The Southern Pacific Railroad has four branches centering at Los Angeles. The Wilmington branch, running south, 20 miles; the Anaheim branch, running southeast, 30 miles; the Spadra branch, running east, 28 miles; and the San Fernando branch, running north, 21 miles. The roads are under the superintendence of E. E. Hewitt, and are managed for the best accommodation of the public in every way. The fares are reasonable, and we have found the employees uniformly polite and accommodating. A more extended report of the business of the

road appears elsewhere.

STAGE LINES.

The Coast Stage Line runs from Anaheim (the railroad connection with Los Angeles) to San Diego, via Santa Ana, Tustin City, San Juan Capistrano, Las Flores, San Luis Rey and Soledad, making the trip through in 24 hours. The fare is \$10. Coaches leave daily.

The Los Angeles and San Bernardino stage line runs daily to San Bernardino, connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Spadra. The fare is \$4 25.

Another line to San Bernardino under the superintendence of H. W. Robinson runs its stages via Chino, Rincon and Riverside, carrying the U. S. mails and express, leaves Spadra every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M. The entire trip is made by daylight, thus affording tourists and travelers an opportunity of passing over some of the finest portions of Southern California. The route passes through the beautiful colony of Riverside and the Chino ranch. Tickets should be purchased and seats secured of the agent in Los Angeles.

Two lines of stages are also run to Panamint, the new mining district, fare, \$25.

SEMI-TROPICAL AND OTHER FRUITS.

The Capabilities of Los Angeles County for Their Production—The Present and Prospective Supply and Demand.

The cultivation of fruit in Los Angeles county is a subject matter eliciting at this time no little consideration by the agriculturists of this county. The books of the County Assessor, for the year now closed, give 114,963 acres of medium and good grain and farming land; and 25,758 acres of orchard and vineyard land, with water for irrigation. They also give 4,250,000 of bearing grape vines. Of fruit-bearing trees, the books give 35,700 orange trees, 7,800 apple trees, 5,000 pear trees, 13,700 peach trees, 5,300 lemon trees, 5,000 walnut trees, 2,500 fig trees, 2,200 apricot trees, 1,100 quince trees, 2,000 olive trees, 900 almond trees, 500 nectarine trees, and about 600 of various other fruit trees.

The grape vines occupy about 4,250 acres, and the fruit trees, a trifle over 80,000 in number, occupy about 8,000 acres, making a total of less than 13,000 acres devoted to fruit culture. Deducting this quantity from the 25,758 acres of irrigable vineyard and orchard land, of Los Angeles county, as reported by the Assessor, and their remains 12,759 acres of orchard land in the county. It is probable that the number of acres of irrigable vineyard and orchard land, as well as the number of bearing vines and fruit trees in the county, is considerably greater than that which is returned by the Assessor; and it is undoubtedly true that a considerable proportion of the 114,963 acres, returned as grain land, is as well adapted to the production of the orange, and other fruits, as that which is classed as irrigable orchard land. An acre of land will contain about 50 orange or lemon trees, or about 125 lime trees. The yearly product of an orange or lemon orchard, after it has been ten years in fruit, may be safely estimated at 2,500 per tree. While it is a popular opinion that the northern latitudes of the northern temperate zone are better adapted to the production of the best quality of the apple, pear and peach, than the more southern ones, yet experience thus far in Los Angeles county, indicates while the oranges of this county are unsurpassed by those of any other country, in deliciousness and good keeping qualities, the best varieties of the apple, pear and peach, attain to as high a degree of excellence here as in more northern locations. The number of orange, lime and lemon trees now in the nurseries of the county, many of which are of suitable age to be transplanted into the orchards, cannot be estimated at less than 5,000,000, and it is not improbable that the quantity may be nearly double that number. The number of orange, lemon and lime trees, which have been planted in orchards during the past few years, and which are not yet bearing, and the increasing annual product of all those now in fruit, will probably more than quadruple the crop before the advent of 1880. From the preceding figures and estimates it will be seen that the prospective yearly orange crop of this county will not be an item of insignificant importance. The question now being considered by some of the most thoughtful and prudent agriculturists of this county is whether it is good policy for them to invest their means and labor in the rearing of orange, lemon and lime orchards. Some believe and others fear that within a few years the orange crop of Los Angeles county and the product of other parts of California will exceed the demand and as a consequence oranges in a few years will be valueless in this country. If these premises are true the conclusion is unassailable. The question to be considered, then, is, can this county, together with the other portions of

the State where the orange will thrive, glut the available market for oranges, lemons and limes. With the exception, possibly, of British Columbia, the market for these products can only be found within the United States, and to supply this market there is the home product of Florida and the orange producing islands of the Caribbean Sea, but a few days' sail from the ports of the Gulf and Atlantic States, and the South Sea Islands of the Pacific. It has, however, been satisfactorily proven by repeated experiments that the Los Angeles oranges, and probably those grown in other parts of this State, keep better and suffer less deterioration from carriage by land or water than those grown in more humid climes and more Southern latitudes. Oranges fully ripened upon the trees have been sent, in different years, and at various seasons of the year, from this place by sea to San Francisco and thence overland to the Atlantic States, where they arrived in a sound and good condition. In June last a box containing upwards of a hundred oranges, a few lemons and limes, all fully ripe and gathered from the trees on the 16th of that month, was sent by steamer to San Francisco and thence by rail to New England, where upon opening the box only two of the whole number were found to have the least speck of decay. And as a matter of no small importance to the orange growers of this place, it was the judgment of those who ate of them, comprising individuals who had eaten oranges in the orchards of Spain and in those of the coast and islands of the Mediterranean Sea, that they were the most delicious they had ever tasted. It is well known that people living in a dry atmosphere and in a climate where the Summer heat is excessive but where no tropical fruits are grown, suffer from a craving for acidulous fruits and beverages, not experienced by those living in cooler and moist climates. Leaving out of the account the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington and that of Alaska, as well as British Columbia, there is that immense region of country stretching from the borders of the Mississippi river on the east to, and including, the Sierra Nevada on the west, and from British America on the north to the territory of Mexico on the south, the climate of which is such as will make any civilized population which shall inhabit it as great consumers of oranges, lemons and limes during the Summer months as their means of procuring them will permit. And notwithstanding the millions of orange trees in the nurseries of Los Angeles, the population which is now pouring into that vast country will increase the number of its inhabitants more rapidly than can Los Angeles its orange crop. The mineral and other wealth of that country is so great that the means of purchasing those commodities which the appetites of the inhabitants crave will be abundant. And it is as certain, that before the majority of the orange, lemon and lime trees now growing in the nurseries of this county become fruit bearers there will be ample facilities for sending their products by rail from this place to each and every one of the States and Territories of this great interior district, as it is that those trees or any considerable proportion thereof will ever produce fruit. Another fact, and it is one of no small importance to the orange growers of Los Angeles, is that the season of the year in which he can gather the crop in its greatest excellence, is that season, May, June and July, when its demand for consumption will be the greatest throughout all the country before referred to for a market, and when there can be but little if any competition by imports from abroad. Looking at the future of the orange trade of Los Angeles from every conceivable standpoint, the prospect seems most encouraging, and without any ill-omened clouds in the prospect.

J. J. W.

In Los Angeles county, during the year 1874, 40,000 gallons of grain spirits were distilled, but of late the whisky stills have not been in operation. About 10,000 gallons of lager beer, ale and porter are made each month in the breweries in this city—the "New York," the "Philadelphia" and the "City." At O'Mera's ale and porter manufactory, established in 1874, about 20,000 gallons of Crichton's celebrated ale is brewed annually. This county supplies the surrounding counties and the main region of Southern California with beer and ale.

LIVING in Los Angeles is good, and at prices to suit all tastes. Good board, with lodging can be had at from \$4 50 to \$7 per week. At the hotels prices range from \$1 25 to \$3 per day. The markets are well supplied and house-keeping expenses can be brought down to a very low figure if persons so desire.

Good mechanics employed here are paid from \$3 50 to \$5 50 per day. Laborers receive from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per day. Farm hand from \$20 to \$35 per month, with board. Servants, male and female, \$30 per month.

OUR manufacturing establishments, woolen mills, planing mills, soap factories, wagon shops, harness and saddle manufactories, etc., have all been busy during the year, owing to increased demands from the mines.

Bee culture has been very profitable in Los Angeles county. The Bee Keepers have quite a large association.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1875.

LOS ANGELES TEMPERATURE.

Following is the temperature for the week ending December 31st, 1874:

DAYS.	DATE.	MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.
Friday, Dec.	26th	61	41	51
Saturday	27th	61	41	51
Sunday	28th	61	41	51
Monday	29th	61	41	51
Tuesday	30th	61	41	51
Wednesday	31st	61	41	51
Thursday	1st	61	41	51

Hottest day.....81
Coldest night.....23
Maximum mean.....51.74
Minimum mean.....35.10
Mean temperature for the month, 50.42

During the month of November there was rain on three days, viz.: on the 2d, very slight; on the 18th, heavy, and on the 19th it rained all day. During December there have been only two very slight showers, viz.: on the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th.

THOMAS BOLD.
THE LODGE, GREEN MEADOWS, LOS ANGELES,
December 31, 1874.

LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Sound Men who Advertise in the "Herald."

Attorneys at Law—Winslow S. Meyers; Howard & Hazard; Glassell, Chapman & Smith; Lindley & Thompson; Marshall, Gould & Blanchard; V. E. Howard & Sons; J. E. Griffin; J. H. Bland; Scripture & Ellis.

Architects, Surveyors and Civil Engineers—E. F. Weston, John Goldsworthy; E. F. Kysor; Moore & Kellerher; H. J. Stevenson.

Agencies—Babcock Fire Extinguisher, Wm. Borrowe; J. L. Ward, agency Goodall, Nelson & Perkins' steamship line, brokerage, commission and insurance agent, represents the Union & Ethna Fire and Marine companies and general agent for Southern California for the Indemnity Union Life; J. Q. A. Stanley, Farmers' Mutual; W. J. Brodick, State Investment; Edmund Doak, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines.

Auctioneers—R. Davis & Co.; S. L. Dewey.

Books and Stationery—Miss C. M. Turner; Lewis Lewin.

Breweries—"New York," P. Lauth & Co.; "City," Jos. Leiber.

Bill Posting—R. S. Walker.

Bowling Alley—Melchert & Stoll.

Book Binder—M. W. Perry.

Banks—Temple & Workman; Los Angeles County Saving.

Confessionary and Fancy Articles—A. Cuyas.

Cigars and Tobacco—J. I. Goldsmith, Cohen & Davis, identical.

Carpenters and Builders—Moritz Choyenski; S. H. Buchanan.

Drugs and Medicines—V. Chevalier; C. F. Heinzenman & Co.; V. Gelcich.

Dry Goods—Herzog & Roth, "People's Palace."

Educational—Newton H. Chittenden, Private Tutor.

Furniture—Dotter & Bradley, Johanssen & Grosser.

Fuel—I. B. Ferguson.

Groceries and Provisions—Los Angeles Poultry Market, E. Germain & Co., Hellman, Haas & Co. (wholesale), S. Levy, Behasque & Lavourette, H. Newman & Co., wholesale, agents for a don drier fruits; H. Raster, Marxsen Bros., Grange Store, J. H. Seymour, Agricultural.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, etc.—W. T. Clapp, agent Wilcox Steam Lifter; L. Lichtenberger, wagon manufacturer; Page & Gravel, manufacturers of all kinds of carriages and wagons. Work done at this establishment that challenges competition in any part of the State; sole agents for Page's Patent Spring Lazyback.

Harness and Saddlery—S. C. Foy.

Boarding Houses, Hotels and Restaurants—The "Delmonico," Main street, opposite Commercial street, open at all hours, accommodations for two hundred boarders. Table first class; Kimball, Massion; Backman House; the Clarendon, Pico, Lafayette, L. F. Rucker.

Hats, Caps and Furs, D. Desmond.

Hair Dressers and Barbers—Caroline C. Burton, F. M. Guioi, Doyle and Silver.

Jewelry—Fisher & Thatcher.

Livery Stables—Eskin & Hewitt.

Lumber—Perry, Woodworth & Co.; J. G. Jackson; Griffith, Lynch & Co.

Laundry—Mooney & Dixon.

Meat Markets—The "Montana" by Froelinger & Franck.

Music—O. W. Parker, teacher of music; A. H. Havell, Piano Warehouse; Fulkner & Schadt, music dealers.

Manufacturing and Repairing—M. C. Baker.

Notions and Fancy Goods—Dollar Store, Dunsmore Bros.

Nurseries—Thos. A. Garey; Thompson & Waterman.

Notaries Public—Lew G. Cabanis; Geo. J. Clark, C. E. Beane.

Physicians—R. H. Chase, K. D. Wise, M. S. Jones, L. Dexter Lyford, A. S. Shorb, J. H. McKee, Joseph Kurtz, Samuel W. Brooke, Paul M. Brennan of San Francisco, J. H. Leal.

Paints, Oils, Etc.—Whittleshoefer & Raphael.

Plumbing—Wm. Farrell.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents and Money Brokers—Chas. J. Johnson, Cabanis & Madegan, F. F. Millen, B. McEllan, J. M. Baldwin, J. R. Toberman, Home Mutual; Compton & Binford, Wm. R. Olden, Anaheim, Agent Stearns' Ranches; Volenberg & Bettis, P. Beaudry, Baneroff & Thayer, Ruggles & Bland, room No. 45, a large amount of choice property, city and county, for sale. Information furnished free.

Saloons—Wolf & Gates, Fashion Saloon; the "Palace," J. L. Williams; "Sample Rooms," Jos. Berson; "Orient," J. Cappe; Cucamonga Wine Depot, L. McEner.

Searcher of Records—D. W. Maclellan; Judson, Gillette & Adams.

Stoves and Tinware—Swigart & Huber.

Tailors—J. Strelitz; D. W. Fitzpatrick; Pfaffenberger & Shaurer, Woolen Mills Store.

Undertakers—Wm. Abbott; Neitzke & Wolbers.

Veterinary Surgeon—Oscar C. Baldy.

BUILDING PROGRESS.

Two Hundred New Buildings Erected in Los Angeles During the Year—Cost Over \$1,000,000.

After a jaunt through all parts of the city, and consultations with all our architects and builders, we are confident in the statement that not less than two hundred new buildings—business houses and residences—have been erected in Los Angeles and suburbs during the year 1874. One of our architects, Mr. Kysor, has furnished plans for forty buildings; Mr. Graham, another architect, has been just as busy; while Mr. Weston and others of the craft state that they have been steadily engaged during the entire year. They all agree that in placing these new buildings at two hundred in number, is not too high a figure. Most of them are comfortable homes, erected at a cost of from \$800 to \$3,000 each, but in the list are quite a number of imposing business blocks and elegant private residences. The cost of these new buildings will aggregate over \$1,000,000.

Among the most costly business houses and private residences erected during the year are the following:

C. Ducommun, large business block, at the corner of Commercial and Main streets. Cost, \$25,000.

Perry & Riley's block, Main street, adjoining Clarendon Hotel—\$25,000.

Residence of Chas. A. Longstreet, in suburbs—\$20,000.

Downey block addition, New High street—\$15,000.

Postoffice block, adjoining HERALD building—\$30,000.

J. F. Godfrey, residence, Adams street—\$4,000.

F. Signoret's block, opposite Pico House—\$15,000.

Fashion stables, Main street—\$5,000.

H. H. Ledgard's residence, Washington street—\$6,000.

Eugene Myers' residence, Fort street—\$7,000.

H. Newmark's residence, Fort street—\$11,000.

S. H. Mott's residence, Commercial street—\$3,800.

Amestoy's business block, corner of Aliso and Alameda streets—\$7,500.

C. Goodwin's residence, Fort street—\$5,500.

Mrs. Hereford's residence, Spring street—\$5,000.

Samuel Norton's residence, Washington street—\$4,000.

Mr. Levy's (Levy & Coblentz) residence, Fort street—\$3,000.

Mr. Harris' (Harris & Jacoby) residence, Fort street—\$3,000.

Simon Levy's store, corner Aliso and Alameda streets—\$5,000.

A. S. McDonald's residence, First street—\$2,500.

Elder Tansey's residence, on the hill—\$2,500.

Improvements to the United States Hotel—\$25,000.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, building—\$18,000.

German church and parsonage, on Spring street—\$8,000.

E. Doak's residence, on Spring street—\$4,000.

Dr. Kurtz's residence, Fort Hill—\$6,000.

Mr. Trudell's residence, in suburbs—\$3,000.

Mr. Perry's residence, in eastern part of the city—\$2,500.

Mr. Goodwin's residence, Fort street—\$3,000.

Wm. Cape's residence, New High street—\$3,000.

O. H. Bliss' residence, Alameda street—\$5,000.

Thos. Temple's residence, in suburbs—\$5,000.

W. H. T. Brooks, six buildings, Main street—\$30,000.

I. W. Hellman, six dwelling houses—aggregate \$20,000.

Mayor Beaudry, ten dwelling houses in various parts of the city. Total cost \$25,000.

For the year just commenced contractors and builders are satisfied that building operations will be brisker than ever. Among the improvements contemplated are the following:

Church of the Southern Methodists, on Spring street—\$12,000.

Improvements to the Lafayette Hotel—\$30,000.

New M. E. church, on old site—\$15,000.

McDonald, business block, on Main street—\$30,000.

Mr. Chatman, residence, in suburbs—\$10,000.

New church for the First Presbyterians—\$15,000.

Hellman & Downey, new business block, on Main street—\$20,000.

Dr. Edgar, residence, on Washington street—\$8,000 to \$10,000.

John Reed, residence, on Adams street—\$3,000.

Plans have been prepared by architects for a proposed new City Hall and Public Library to cost \$80,000.

Theatre block, on Spring street, at a cost of \$75,000. Theatre to have seating capacity for 1,800 persons.

At least twenty others of our wealthy citizens have architects at work preparing plans for elegant residences, to cost from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each.

Mayor Beaudry will erect from ten to twenty elegant residences during the year.

I. W. Hellman, will erect twelve dwellings the coming year to aggregate in cost \$40,000.

To those seeking a home in our thriving city, particularly persons of moderate means, we recommend the lots of the Los Angeles City Home-land Association, situated a mile and a half from the business center of the city, and one square from the line of the Main street railroad. They are being sold at \$300 each, payable in installments of \$20 per month, and as they are in a very desirable part of the city, they offer excellent opportunity for investment as well as for homesteads.

The Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co-operative Association.

This Association was incorporated on the 19th of December, 1874, under direction of the Committee on Immigration, appointed by the District Council Patrons of Husbandry, for Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. The object of the Association is to direct the attention of immigrants to Southern California, and to circulate reliable information regarding the resources of this favored country. They also buy and sell real estate on commission, loan money and carry on a regular land and money brokerage business. The capital stock of the Association is \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each; and is all subscribed. The stockholders and officers are prominent and reliable men. The Board of Directors is composed as follows: T. A. Garey, President; J. T. Gordon, Vice-President, H. J. Crow, Treasurer; J. E. McComas, Manager; Milton Thomas, Assistant Manager; Geo. C. Gibbs, Attorney; and R. M. Town. L. M. Holt is Secretary. The Association have established a monthly paper entitled "The New Italy—The Immigrant's True Guide to Homes in Southern California." The first number has just been issued, and five thousand copies have been placed in circulation.

The Association have purchased all the choice lands of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company, lying west of Coyota creek, near Sproul's Station on the Anaheim Branch of the S. P. R. R. These lands are being put up and sold to actual settlers at a low figure, and on easy terms. They comprise the choicest body of lands now to be had in the country, the soil being of a rich sandy loam and entirely free from alkali; artesian water can be had on every acre of the tract. Three hundred and twenty acres have already been sold to Messrs. Thomas, Garey and Crow, who are making arrangements to put out the entire tract to an orchard of semi-tropical and northern fruits. The Association have also a large number of valuable tracts of land to sell on commission, so that the purchaser will be liable to find a tract in their hands that will suit.

Their facilities for advertising and selling real estate are equalled by no firm in Southern California, and their commissions for selling are lower than those usually charged—the commission on all over the fourth thousand dollars of any sale being but one per cent.

A team is kept for the purpose of conveying those who are in search of land to the lands they wish to purchase, free of charge.

The reliability of the men composing this Association, and the peculiar work they have undertaken, will make their office, No. 11, Spring street, the headquarters of those in search of homes; and we have no doubt that those who patronize them, either as sellers or buyers, will be well pleased with their style of doing business.

Westminster Colony.

This colony was founded in 1871 and its progress during the year has been exceedingly favorable. The settlement is five miles distant from Anaheim Landing and about seven miles from the town of Anaheim. During the year over twenty new farms have been located and worked and some ten houses, costing altogether \$25,000, erected. The colony has two school houses; two religious organizations; a co-operative store, doing a business of \$20,000 per year, and numerous other stores and workshops. There is not a single dram-shop in the colony, as the rules of the settlement prohibit the manufacture or sale within its limits of intoxicating beverages of any kind. The colony has an area of 10,000 acres of splendid land of both light and heavy sandy loam. Over fifty artesian wells have been bored, at an average depth of 100 feet, furnishing ample water for irrigation and household uses. The farmers give good reports of the year's work. The yield of corn has ranged from 60 to 125 bushels per acre; rye, 35 to 45; barley, 14 tons; beans, 100 tons; potatoes have yielded enormously; vegetables of all kinds in profusion. Orange, lemon and lime trees have been planted in great numbers and promise well, while all the fruits of the temperate zone have yielded immensely. About half of the colony's lands are open to settlers at from \$15 to \$30 for unimproved and \$35 to \$125 for improved lands.

By a vote of eight to four, the Common Council yesterday decided that the contract, entered into by the preceding Council and the railroad company, that the depot should be erected on the ground designated, should be carried out to the letter. This settles the question of the depot location and sends to the wall another of the private jobs in which our cotemporary, the Express, is engaged in advocating.

Anaheim.

Anaheim, with its thrifty Germans, its prolific vineyards and orchards, can refer to the dead year with pride. The wine harvest has been bountiful and all have prospered. Founded in 1857 its progress has been most wonderful. During the year over thirty buildings have been erected, at an aggregate value of \$100,000. In the list are three fine brick buildings, worth \$10,000 each, and other fine edifices worth several thousand dollars each. The city has a commodious school-house, and two churches—the Catholic and the Presbyterian. The Episcopalians also have a congregation there but no church as yet. There are two good hotels in Anaheim and some thirty stores and work-shops, all prosperous. Now as the railroad has its terminus at the place, Anaheim will go ahead like magic. There are over sixty fine vineyards in the Anaheim settlement and half a dozen fine wine making establishments. There are also quite a number of flourishing orange groves in the same locality. All fruits have flourished well during the year and the grain yield has been abundant. Of the entire tract, 3,200 acres, over five-sixths are under cultivation.

San Fernando.

This promising town is located at the present terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, running north from Los Angeles, and twenty-one miles distant from our city. The whole section one year ago was a vast sheep range, known as the San Fernando Grant. Upon the completion of the railroad last Summer to that point, the land was divided into small tracts, with a town site laid out around the depot. Much of the property was sold as soon as it was thrown upon the market, and since that time the town and surrounding section have made very material progress. There are now about three hundred inhabitants in the place and the number is constantly increasing. The valley is excellently adapted to the raising of vines and fruit. About four thousand acres were planted in wheat during the past Fall. The anticipated yield of this grain is 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Besides its agricultural advantages, San Fernando is the centre of the late oil and quicksilver discoveries, which will soon add much importance and wealth to the section.

Petroleum Oil.

The indication of petroleum in the San Fernando mountains, in this county, are abundant, and were known to the first Americans who settled in the country. During the great oil excitement in Pennsylvania a few of our citizens spent considerable time and money in the vain hope of procuring oil near the city; being deceived by the surface indications, which were doubtless a cepage from the main reservoir in the range of mountains north of us. Their failure to procure a flowing well, together with a report of some U. S. engineers, and surveyors, that there was "no petroleum on the Pacific coast," threw a damper on the enterprise and very little was done towards developing our oil mines until eight months ago, when a few of our citizens organized a company to refine oil. They made a few barrels of excellent kerosene, but having no skilled operator they suspended work for the time. A few days ago they had the good fortune to get a refiner from Cincinnati, and they are now at work again with good prospects. As soon as it was known that the refining company would furnish a market for the petroleum, boring companies were formed to sink on claims in the San Fernando mountains. One well is down 300 feet or over, with increasing prospects of success, and other companies will soon be at work. That we have a rich oil territory running through this, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, there can be no doubt. There are perhaps one hundred springs of oil running out of this mountain, each of which produces from ten gallons to five barrels per day; besides the quantity that flows from these springs down the cañons. Several hundred barrels per day flow from the main reservoir under this mountain into the sea. The Pacific is coated with it for many miles as thousands of travelers will testify. A number of oil experts have said to us that, "if this territory was in Pennsylvania it would be worth many millions." Our reply has been, "it is worth as much here." The fact is, it is really worth more here, for we have nearly half the world for a market, without competition. The freight on oil is more than upon any other article of commerce, except powder, and we have that advantage over our neighbors in the East. The oil interest of our country is too far developed for its value to be overlooked any longer. Men of capital are now paying attention to it, and we know that the result will be the development of a vast industry heretofore unknown on the Pacific slope.

During 1874, the U. S. Gauger inspected 50,000 gallons of grape brandy made in and near Los Angeles.

The Work in Wilmington Harbor.

Desiring for this statistical review full and reliable information concerning Wilmington Harbor, the effect of the breakwater erected by the U. S., and the proposed dredging operations, the HERALD addressed on the subject LIEUT. CLINTON B. SEARS, U. S. A., the Executive Engineer in charge of Wilmington Harbor, who, with the courtesy that is characteristic of the regular army officer, kindly furnished the following data and suggestions:

The main work, or breakwater, was finished some eighteen months ago, and since then but little has been done, except the building of some collateral training walls, or jetties, to guide the tidal currents and deflect them where they would do the most good. This delay in active operations has not been thro' any want of funds, as we have some \$70,000 left, but because we wished to give the current time to accommodate itself to the new conditions; to study its effects in a stated time in scouring out a channel, and to note and determine the line of natural channel, in order to use this as the line of the deeper channel to be made artificially. If we had gone ahead immediately after the completion of the main work, and dredged out a channel across the bar, we would have risked the failure of the whole affair, by a blind leading for the axis of the channel; i. e. after being dredged, it might have rapidly refilled; because not placed where the natural forces could exert their maximum effect to keep it open.

During the past year, I have been making a careful study of this matter, by making frequent, close and accurate hydrographic surveys of the bar, noting all changes, and ascertaining as far as possible their causes, by a series of current observations; noting the velocities of the tidal currents, both at the surface and near the bottom, at different stages of both flood and ebb tides, and thro' lines of different ranges and determining their directions at different points in the harbor, and by a careful examination of the waves and swell, and the effect of their action in shifting the bar or portions thereof. We now think we have data sufficient to enable us to wisely locate our artificial channel, with every prospect of its remaining open. Besides the knowledge gained for this end, we have by waiting saved the removal of some 30,000 cubic yards of sand, as there is now fully four feet more water in the natural channel across the bar than there was three years ago, when we first began operations. The result of long and patient observations by eminent and experienced engineers in Europe, extending thro' a long series of years, shows that every foot of water gained on the bar of a harbor, augments its commercial facilities three times; this harbor therefore has now twelve times the commercial capacity, or tonnage facility, it had three years ago, but as yet no advantage has been taken of it. This lies with the people interested, and in no way concerns the U. S.

Last summer we contracted with Mr. A. Beschke (not General—this gentleman disclaims any aspiration for one of the military titles, which seem low water; and this is considered a point in this country,) to dredge out 100,000 cubic yards more or less of sand and remove about 1,000 cubic yards of stone; this to be completed before July 1st, '75. It is expected that this will give us a channel some 200 feet wide, and ten feet deep at mean low water; and this is considered ample to accommodate the commercial wants of this port for a number of years, as the high tides rise six and six and a half feet above M. L. W., giving at high tide over sixteen feet, which will accommodate a heavy tonnage, more indeed than will probably be taken advantage of for many years. Mr. Beschke launched his new dredging scow on the 26th inst. He has some work yet to do towards fitting it out, but should be at work within two weeks. The completion of his contract will about exhaust all the funds appropriated for this work, and will, probably, for a number of years at least, terminate any government operations in connection with the improvement of this harbor. It will remain with the people of Los Angeles county to utilize to the utmost the advantages due to the work done by the United States.

Sea Bathing.

Will Tell's, Santa Monica and the island of Santa Catalina are the seaside resorts for Los Angeles and her visitors. The two former are points on the coast respectively fourteen and sixteen miles west of the city. At "Tell's Sea-side Retreat" as it is called, there is a small house which is kept as an inn by the proprietor, Will Tell and his estimable wife. Good fare, a bed, something to stimulate the inner man, accommodation for horses, bathing, boating and sporting facilities are all provided. There is a small lake about four miles long, with an average width of a quarter of a mile, and so protected from the tides that it is always tranquil, and furnishes a safe place for the most inexperienced to ply the oar or furl the sail. Across the lake and beyond a ridge of sand-dunes is found a long, gently sloping, sandy beach, upon which a fine surf comes rolling in. There is no better sport known than bathing in this surf during the sunny days of our Summer. Though somewhat crude in its artificial advantages, the place is not a whit less pleasant in all other points than Long Branch, Newport or other celebrated Eastern watering places. Santa Monica lies a little further up the coast or to the westward of Tell's Retreat. The attraction is fine scenery, a wooded cañon and good surf. During the past season it was the popular resort and

the man or woman who failed to make a visit to Santa Monica was both out of the world and out of fashion. Many families took tents, with cooking and sleeping accommodations along with them and made a stay of several weeks or months, according to their leisure. For a while there was quite a village of tents stationed on the beach, including an improvised hotel, restaurant and bar. The Sunday visitors were sometimes numbered by the hundreds. As the bathing season closed, and the cool sea breezes set in the campers one by one folded their tents like the Arabs, and the village of Santa Monica was no more. There is no permanent place of accommodation at this point, but an excellent opportunity is offered some man of capital to build a large hotel which will rival the Cliff House in popularity.

The island of Santa Catalina lies some thirty miles off the coast. For the most part it is barren and uninhabited and has no accommodations, save a few huts of sheep-herders and an old deserted building which is said to have been used as a barrack for some United States soldiers at a remote period. Some of the more adventurous pleasure-seekers during the bathing season made their way to this island by a small schooner, pitched their tents upon its beach and passed a very pleasant time. There is not a doubt that our bathing facilities will be greatly increased during the next two or three years, and the coast of Los Angeles county will yet become celebrated as a watering place.

Postoffice Statistics.

Postmaster Bent has furnished us with the following statistics of operations at the Los Angeles Postoffice for the year 1874:

No. of domestic letters registered, 1,943; No. of foreign letters registered, 148; No. of Reg. package envelopes used, 1,152; No. of packages in transit, 1,177—all registered business.

The value of stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the year amounted to \$9,112 73.

For the last three months \$59 domestic money orders were issued, value \$17,435 25; and 456 paid, value \$16,436 61. 24 British orders were issued and one paid; 51 money orders were issued to Germany.

Common Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY, Dec. 1st, 1874.
The Council met at the usual hour with Mayor Beaudry in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were approved. The Mayor then presented a message embodying the following facts: Cemetery lots were sold for \$95. As there were objections to holding the Mayor's Court in its present location, he had rented the spacious brick building of Mr. Trudell, opposite the Council room, which he would furnish and pay for at his own expense. He further suggested that the City Clerk be instructed to advertise for bids for the several banks of our city to receive and disburse the city's funds.

On motion, the message was received and recommendations ordered to be carried out.

The special committee on depot presented majority and minority reports, the former in favor of enforcing the contract with the railroad company, and the latter against it. After much debate the majority report was adopted. Messrs. Sotello, Mullally, Carmona, Wolfskill and Robinson voting aye; Huber and Teed, no.

The Committee on Police presented a report which was laid on the table. A report of the City Surveyor was received and referred to the Board of Public Works.

A report from the Board of Public Works was received but action deferred until maps could be submitted by the City Surveyor. The Board of Health reported in favor of employing Dr. McKee as Health Officer. Adopted.

On motion, the Board of Education was recommended to suspend the session of public schools for one month.

The notice of intention to grade Figueroa street was ordered to be published.

The ordinance regulating place of holding Mayor's Court was read and laid on the table.

A number of matters relative to public improvements were referred to the Board of Public Works.

Contracts with Mr. Borrowe for the grading of streets were submitted and agreed upon.

The Committee on Supplies was authorized to pay \$10 for blankets for use of prisoners.

Bills for December were presented and submitted to the Committee on Finance.

Adjourned until next Thursday at 2 P. M.

The Riverside Colony, fifty miles east of this city, is one of the most pleasant, as well as one of the most prosperous, settlements in California. An immense number of orange trees, one, two and three years old, are within the limits of the colony.

Artesian Wells.

Los Angeles county is well supplied with artesian wells, and favorable reports are received of their operations. Of sixty of these wells, between Los Angeles and the coast, from ten "no flow" is reported, mainly owing to some defect in the bore; from fifteen the flow is light; from the others "good flow" is reported, in some instances the flow being a two-inch stream ten feet from the surface. The depth of these wells ranges from 60 to 270 feet—the average depth being about 150 feet. Considerable attention is being paid to this subject and much good will result therefrom to the farming interests of the country.

Mr. J. C. Hogan, of Compton, gives the following information relative to artesian wells to the HERALD: From one of these wells a number of small fish were thrown, which resembled in every respect brook trout. They had doubtless come down from some of the mountain streams which lose themselves in the earth and follow their course underground. Mr. Hogan's theory is that there are three subterranean streams or veins of water flowing from the mountains north of our city and taking a course almost due south to the ocean. This idea is confirmed by observations that in some places wells are bored 100 to 300 feet in depth without striking water, while in a near neighborhood fine flows are secured at moderate depths. The waters in the same neighborhood differ vastly in quality and there is a decided variance in the temperature of water flowing from different wells not far removed from each other. By the opening of new wells the flow has been noticeably decreased in others, and in one instance an old well was entirely dried up by this cause. Some of the water is used for manufacturing purposes, but mainly for irrigation.

Potatoes in Los Angeles County.

To the query "can potatoes be profitably raised in Los Angeles county?" Mr. W. R. Olden, one of our most prominent citizens residing near Anaheim, makes the following response:

In reply I will state that I measured nine square yards of a piece of land planted in Pinkeye potatoes, and made full allowance for the space between the rows, and when the potatoes were dug up they weighed 177 pounds. The piece measured and dug was a fair average of the rest. An acre is 538 times 9 square yards, and at the same rate the product of an acre would be 538 times 177 pounds, or 95,226 pounds, or 47½ tons per acre. This will sound like a pretty big story, but is a simple statement of facts, and what is more, one easily proved; for although that crop has been dug and sold, there are other crops on the same place now mature, and are yielding even better. I sold the land on which they were raised to a live German, in January last, and as he was undecided what would pay him the best, he planted a little of everything as a test, and in every case the results were most astonishing, as many who have seen the place can testify. Besides these experimental crops he has raised enough of corn, castor and other beans, potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, tobacco, alfalfa and hay, to pay for the first cost of his land at \$30 per acre, although but little more than half of his 40-acre lot was under cultivation. He has a flowing artesian well, and can regulate the moisture of his land to a fraction. His farming is a mathematical certainty; he takes no chance, and believes that providence helps those who help themselves. There are lots of men who have just as good and many of them better land than his, but when you compare the results of their idleness and his intelligent industry the result is not flattering to the great American "Barley Scratchers."

More Flour Mills Wanted.

Practical millers, with capital, will find Los Angeles county an excellent field for them. At present there is but one mill in operation within the limits of the county, located at Los Nietos. The two mills in this city were destroyed by fire during the year—the Aliso mill worth \$30,000, and the Stearne mill valued at over \$40,000. The proprietors of the Aliso mill are repairing their property at an expenditure of some \$10,000, and will be at work by the 1st of March with increased facilities. The Stearne property is to be converted into a blanket manufactory on a large scale. Our farmers raise enough corn and grain to keep busy ten first-class flouring mills. The shipment of our grain to other ports and the heavy imports of flour should be stopped at once. The farmers and consumers will save two transportations, when facilities exist for grinding all our grain at home. Millers will be cordially welcomed to Los Angeles county and profitable business will certainly fall to their hands.

A PARTY of practical whalers have organized at Wilmington to hunt the monsters of the deep off the Los Angeles coast. Big whales spout off Portuguese Bend.

DURING the year the U. S. Government has erected a new light-house at Point Firmin, off old San Pedro, at a cost of \$15,000.

Wilmington.

This town, the shipping port for Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Inyo counties, and portions of Arizona, has been prosperous during the past year, and enters upon the new year with a certainty of increased success. It is twenty-two miles from Los Angeles by rail. Its population is about 700, an increase of 150 during the year. During the year quite a number of elegant buildings, erected by the U. S. Government, and for several years vacant, has been supplied with tenants—live men who have the means and the will to improve the place and increase its business. In the immediate vicinity of the town are four large ranches, over 100,000 acres in all, held by men who refuse to cut them up and sell to new settlers on reasonable terms. Thus Wilmington is hemmed in by the ocean and these large ranches. When these lands are parceled out and cultivated in small tracts, a great impetus to business and trade will at once follow. The Los Angeles and Wilmington Railroad Company give employment to some two hundred men at Wilmington. Over forty men are building lighters. At the machine and car shops from thirty to forty men are at work, building new cars and repairing the rolling stock of the road—they have just turned out two elegant passenger coaches and quite a number of flat and box cars. Quite a squad of men are at work on the new railroad wharf—to be finished inside of three months, 1,200 feet in length, with substantial warehouses thereon. During the year the fine wharf of the Co-operative Association was erected, at a cost of \$20,000, with commodious warehouses. Another feature of the year's progress is the establishment by E. N. McDonald & Co., of a large wool packing house, with spacious buildings, warehouses, etc. Over 600,000 pounds of wool were packed last Spring, and an increased trade is promised this year. Another item of progress is the establishment of Wilson College, with a most liberal endowment.

Surrounding the city is a rich country that will grow almost everything in luxurious abundance, and as well watered as any section in the State. Close to the town are fine sheep ranches, covered with choice stock—among the best sheep ranches being that of Mr. Jas. Bixby, a leading man in that section of the country. Gen. Banning, another Wilmingtonian, has an elegant family mansion on the "hill," and has been very successful in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, including the almond, the banana and the fig.

Col. B. D. Wilson, who came to Los Angeles county a third of a century ago, resides at Wilmington and evinces a determination to make the place "boom." He has three thousand gum trees (eucalyptus) in front of his residence, and as the test has been most satisfactory, he intends to put out fifty acres in this tree this Spring—400 trees to the acre. Although but ten months from the seed, they are over fifteen feet high, with diameter of trunk thirteen inches, diameter at lowest limb from tip to tip fourteen feet. The tree makes first class timber and is an antidote against malaria. Col. Wilson has also a fine vineyard near his residence; he believes the bench or table lands are better than the foot-hills for the cultivation of the grape, and makes the prediction that vine growing and wine making will soon be one of the principal industries at Wilmington.

The breakwater, erected by the U. S. Government, is working satisfactorily, and the fact is established that a deep and permanent channel can be dredged. So that the success of Wilmington, as the great shipping point for our fertile valleys, and the hills back of us rich in minerals, is certain.

Additional Shipping Facilities.

During the year "The Southern California Co-operative Warehouse and Shipping Association" have built a large and convenient wharf at Wilmington, at a cost of over \$20,000, connecting with the commodious warehouse erected some years ago by the United States Government for the Quartermaster's Department. By the first of March the new wharf of the railroad company will be finished, and thus our farmers will have the benefit of competition in the matter of the shipment of their produce from Wilmington harbor.

This Co-operative Association is duly incorporated under the laws of the State, with a capital of \$100,000, with power to construct wharves and warehouses, to facilitate the transportation of freight by land and sea, and to conduct a general storage, wharfage, forwarding, mercantile and manufacturing business. Such well known residents of the county as Hon. B. D. Wilson, Lewis Wolfskill, F. P. Temple and General Banning, are largely interested in the enterprise—the best evidence that it will be conducted squarely, and for the benefit of the people of Los Angeles and surrounding counties.

The San Gabriel Valley.

The following article on grape growing and wine making in the neighborhood of the San Gabriel Mission will be acceptable to all interested in these great departments of our agricultural industries. It was kindly prepared for the HERALD by Dr. J. DeBarth Shorb, of the wine manufactory of B. D. Wilson & Co. The statements of wine and brandy manufactured are approximated, but the figures are, if any way wrong, under the actual mark:

LAKE VINEYARD, Dec. 30, 1874. EDITOR HERALD: Your letter of inquiry duly received. As I have had no opportunity of making inquiries of my neighbors, I can but give you an approximate statement of the amount of wine and brandy manufactured in this district.

Mr. Eaton should have made at least fifteen to twenty thousand gallons of wine and from five hundred to one thousand gallons brandy.

Mr. Rose has turned his attention of late years more to brandy than wine making. His product in gallons this year was ten thousand gallons brandy and I suppose about twenty thousand gallons wine.

Gen. Stoneman makes about twenty thousand gallons wine and probably about two thousand gallons brandy. Our own product (B. D. Wilson & Co.) this year was about seventy-five thousand gallons wine and about four thousand gallons brandy.

The writer, who for several years bought nearly all the grapes grown in this section, and who kept an accurate account of the yield in pounds from the different vineyards, has placed the yield on vines of eight years old and upwards at about eight pounds to the vine, or about 8,000 pounds to the acre. Grapes grown in this valley command always \$20 per ton. In some of the northern counties the cultivation of vineyards is let out on contract by owners living in the cities or away from their vineyards for \$25 to \$25 per acre. This amount calls for the pruning, cultivation, picking and delivering. At these figures a handsome net income of from \$50 to \$60 per acre is realized to the owner.

I believe that Los Angeles valley is better adapted to the growth of the grape and the production of high grade wines than any other portion of the State, and I sincerely trust will be realized some day.

A large accession has been added to our population during the last eighteen months, and mainly of that class of people that can make any country less blest than our own "blossom as the rose." I refer to the settlers on the San Pasqual, generally known as the Indiana colonists. They have now about twenty-five families settled on the property, and are making good, substantial improvements and getting ready for vigorous work in planting vines and trees this coming season. Immediately around the mission, a marked improvement is everywhere manifest, and on all the properties of the San Gabriel ridge proper new houses, larger orchards, greater vineyards, the expenditure of large sums of money in piping water and building reservoirs is the order of the day.

I must claim for our own valley, the San Gabriel, all the attractions and advantages that belong to Los Angeles valley; they exist here in greater state of perfection than elsewhere. In fact, nature has done more for this region, I believe, than any other portion of the world.

We have a soil that is practically inexhaustible wherever irrigation is possible. I have seen full, generous crops growing on grounds near the Old Mission (Chico) that reliable men tell me have been "cropped" twice a year for over a century and not one ounce of fertilizing matter has ever been used. Our water is of the purest kind, and an abundance of it, and when properly cared for and economically used and distributed, we have sufficient for all this section. The oranges and lemons grown here are worth on the San Francisco market from \$5 to \$15 more a thousand on account of their superior size, brightness and flavor than those fruits grown elsewhere.

The Los Angeles County Infirmary.

Under the charge of the Sisters of Charity was commenced in 1853 in a small adobe house on Eternity street. The institution at present is situated on the west bank of the Los Angeles river. Sufficiently distant from the city to avoid the dust, the din and bustle of business, the location is salubrious and pleasant—all that could be desired. It is surrounded by extensive and highly cultivated grounds, which yield abundantly the various fruits and vegetables of our favored region; and what is superior to all natural advantages, it has the high privilege of being under the care of a noble band of women who have devoted their lives to the service of God and to the amelioration of the condition of suffering humanity. The main structure is a two-story brick building, with extensive porches and veranda. It contains ten large, well ventilated rooms. From the upper windows there is a fine view of the river and valley of Los Angeles. In addition to this building there are two large wards capable of comfortably accommodating twenty-four patients. The entire building is kept scrupulously neat and clean, and reflects great credit on the management of the Sisters. The medical attendance is of the best in the country, and the nurses are sisters skilled and experienced in the care of the sick.

The recent construction of the railroad and the contemplated erection of a depot in the immediate vicinity of the institution, tending to interfere with the safety of the patients and parties visiting the Infirmary, the Sisters have concluded to change, and have accordingly purchased in a beautiful locality ten acres of land, upon which they intend to erect a suitable building with all the modern improvements.

Bolsa Chica Wharf.

Among the many projected improvements in Southern California, not one promises a greater future importance than the wharf at Bolsa Chica. It is located on the southern coast of Los Angeles county, in an indentation of the coast known as the Bay of San Pedro, at a point which is peculiarly well protected from heavy seas and wind, under the lee of Catalina Island, which breaks the southerly and south-west swell, whilst westerly, north-west, north and east winds blow off shore. Like all other points in San Pedro Bay, it is exposed to southeasters, which blow along, and not on shore, as they do at Wilmington. Bolsa Chica is never a lee shore. Sailing vessels can leave that anchorage in any weather. Its location is at the most convenient point on the sea-coast for the future center of population of the Los Angeles valley, about midway between its eastern and western extremities, and is the most convenient point of shipment for all parts of the valley of the Santa Ana River, which comprises two-thirds of the most desirable land in Southern California, and also for at least one-half of the beautiful valley of the San Gabriel, which includes the other third, and which in less than ten years will contain four-fifths of the population of what is now known as the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino. Bolsa Chica is distant from Anaheim, Orange, and Santa Ana, each just 15 miles; from Nietos, 16 miles; El Monte, 27 miles; Spadra, 30 miles; Los Angeles, 30 miles; by the Brea Cañon route, Cucamonga is 40 miles; Riverside, 45 miles, and Cajon Pass and San Bernardino, each 55 miles—30 miles nearer than by any other route. A railroad from San Bernardino to Bolsa Chica would not only run through the heart of the Santa Ana Valley for the whole distance, but could be very cheaply constructed and would most certainly successfully compete with a road 30 miles longer and of far greater cost of construction. Our heavy products must reach their market either by sea or in the mining region east of us. Most of them will go by sea. They never will be transported by rail, from here to San Francisco. At ordinary prices the grain would not sell for enough to pay freight on the latter, and as most of our products will for a long time continue to be bulky and heavy, the importance of developing our sea ports becomes manifest, and from its central and convenient location, it is evident that no other point in this section can compete with this. Another advantage is accessibility; it can be reached at all seasons of the year by a good hard road; there is one of the few places on this coast where there is clay bottom in which to drive the piles—in most other places it is shifting sand, boulders—and is generally underlaid by rock bottom.

The wharf will be 2,000 feet long, 1,800 feet of which will be 20 feet wide, and the Pinhead 200 feet long by 80 feet wide. It will be constructed in the strongest manner, and will be, aside from its protected location, by far the strongest wharf on the sea coast of California—strong enough to sustain the weight of a 35-ton locomotive and train, and stiff enough to stand without injury the jar of the heaviest ships. There will be 21 feet of water at the Pinhead at dead low tide. Railings will be provided so that stock of all kinds can be driven to and from the steamers, and the heaviest teams can be driven on the wharf, and loaded or unloaded at the steamers' gangway. It is proposed to bring ship and car together—that is the grand desideratum for this country. The people of this section have long since become most thoroughly disgusted with that light-erage swindle at Wilmington. The cost of this wharf, built in this thoroughly superior manner, will be \$30,000, and, making ample allowance for cost of track, iron and rolling stock, warehouses, &c., the entire cost cannot be less than \$40,000.

Wm. R. Olden, Esq., one of the best posted and most energetic men in the Anaheim valley, furnishes us with the following on the subject of this new wharf:

During the year ending December 1, 1874, the Anaheim Lighter Company imported 3,108 tons, and exported 11,682 tons; total, 14,790 tons, besides which many schooner loads of grain and lumber were shipped and received at Newport landing. This was owing to the inability of the Anaheim Lighter Company to handle any more than they did. Last year the wine crop of Anaheim was not over one-fourth of a crop, this year it is three times as great. Last year not more than one-tenth of the area of the valley was under cultivation; this year that area will probably be nearly, if not quite, doubled; besides there are lands which may be said to be immediately dependent upon this wharf for shipping facilities—one hundred and fifty thousand acres in Los Angeles county, and one hundred thousand more in San Bernardino county, all of which can and will be irrigated by ditches and artesian wells. These lands will produce with certainty not one only but two crops yearly.

A wharf and railroad handling and transporting a part of the products and population of such a district would have a tolerably profitable business at very low rates. Both wharf and road are a necessity; they are sure to be built and soon. The wharf will be built next year. It is in the hands of men who always carry out what they undertake, and although we were balked last Fall by the indifference and pigheadedness of some who were most interested and who should have aided in its construction, still we will build it without them and in spite of the opposition of those equally pig-headed patriots who invariably oppose any scheme for the improvement of this section. But when any improvement is really needed and men of energy and determination take hold of it, as they have in this instance, nothing can prevent its successful accomplishment. Men of capital are always ready to invest in anything that will pay, and if any wharf ever did pay this will. Its position secures this. The business of the large and fertile district adjoining to and dependent upon it will naturally flow down hill to it as the nearest and most accessible point. From Anaheim by railroad to deep water at Wilmington is 40 miles, and from Orange and Santa Ana it is 45 miles, whilst the distance to this wharf is but 13 miles, and that by a road good at all seasons of the year. A saving of from 27 to 32 miles in short distances is a considerable advantage, and that advantage is immensely increased when the difference between a wharf and lighterage is taken into consideration. Bolsa Chica must become the principal shipping point in Southern California.

Fruit Drying Works.

In its review, in January last, the HERALD asked the question "cannot the Alden process of fruit drying be introduced in Los Angeles?" The question has been answered by the establishment in this city of works of the kind with the most improved machinery, and the successful working of the same. The establishment is located in East Los Angeles near the river. When operations commenced, a HERALD reporter gave the following description of the building and the process of fruit drying:

The building is 32x40 feet, frame, and four stories high, including the basement. The lower or basement story is devoted to the furnaces, three of which are located in the northwest end of the apartment, communicating with the three evaporators, which extend through the several stories to the roof of the building. The second story is used for an office and receiving-room, where the fruit is prepared and placed in the evaporators. The third story is a packing-room for the fruit when dried, and the fourth contains the hoisting machinery and appliances for receiving the cured fruit, from which it is lowered through a chute to the packing-room. The evaporators constitute the chief interest of the establishment. They are simply three large wooden flumes rising from the furnaces to the exhaust above, through which the dry, hot air passes and cures the fruit in its progress on the drying-pans from bottom to top. The flumes have a total height of 40 feet, with apertures 3x4 feet. The first eleven feet are occupied by the furnaces, above which the hoisting machinery is arranged, rising twenty-one feet and the remaining fourteen feet at the top constitute the exhaust. The hoisting machinery consists of endless chains supplied with brackets, upon which the drying-pans are placed, the whole operated by machinery in the fourth story. Swinging doors open in the sides of the evaporators at each story to admit the fruit, allow an examination as it progresses in the drying process, and final removal when finished.

Raisins are made from the grape in six hours, and apples and other fruits dried much more readily. About 2½ tons of grapes are consumed daily by each evaporator, the yield therefrom being a ton of raisins. With 12 evaporators at work thirty tons of grapes will be required each day. The Muscat is the best variety for the manufacture of raisins, but successful experiments have been made with the Mission, or native, grape. The Alden process is not only adapted to the curing of grapes and other fruits, but can be used with advantage in drying meats and food of various kinds.

Two new evaporators will be put up ready for this year's work, and further improvements as required. The gold and silver medals were awarded to this process at the State Agricultural Fair, and also the first premiums at the Southern District Fair held in Los Angeles. Mr. Geo. B. Davis, manager of the establishment here, lately received a letter from one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in San Francisco, to the effect that "the Los Angeles Alden preserved fruit is a superior article to that from any other portion of the State and readily commands the highest price in the market." With this establishment, no more grapes or fruit will be allowed to go to rot; and a fresh impetus will be given to vine culture and fruit-growing.

THE "Co-operative store," established in this city by the Grangers, has been exceedingly successful since the day of its establishment in July last. Its sales exceed \$10,000 per month, all on a cash basis. A branch has been determined on at Orange, with J. W. Anderson as Manager. The officers of the Los Angeles store are as follows: John S. Thompson, President; L. M. Holt, Secretary; John H. Seymour, Manager; Isaac S. Smith, Assistant Manager.

What Grains Flourish Here.

Mr. J. A. Bell, a farmer residing near Los Angeles, who has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Los Angeles county for the last quarter of a century, furnishes the following facts relative to the richness of this county in the cultivation of all kinds of grain.

WHEAT.

The growing of grain in this county promises at no distant day to be of very great importance, although the idea seems to prevail that there is something either in our soil or climate unfavorable to the growth and maturing of wheat. But, in my opinion, the idea is erroneous, for the reason that in former years wheat was successfully and quite extensively cultivated in this county, and some eighteen or nineteen years ago, I, with others, grew splendid crops of beautiful wheat in the San Fernando valley, and at that day no complaints were made of rust, smut or any such drawback to wheat raising. We used to consider forty bushels to the acre about a fair crop.

BARLEY.

Will undoubtedly become the great grain staple of Los Angeles county. Barley here grows to its greatest perfection, and yields the most bountiful return to the farmer. As a crop, barley never fails in this county, if properly put in. Within my knowledge (I was here during the drought of 1861-2) no year has been so dry that a good crop would fail to mature, if the ground had been ploughed, say ten inches deep, and the seeding done as early as December. The fact is, that grain can be made a certain and positive crop, and of the 2,000,000 acres comprising this county, it would be safe to say that at least one million acres are susceptible of growing splendid and sure crops of barley and there is no grain so valuable to the farmer. It is made to subserve the same uses as oats and Indian corn in the Atlantic States, being fed to cattle, horses and swine. After sowing a crop of barley, the farmer has a positive guarantee of a good volunteer crop for the second, and, sometimes, the third year. Under an intelligent system of cultivation it would be safe to place the average yield of barley, year in and year out, at forty bushels per acre. With a market for barley there is no limit to the prosperity of farmers in this county.

OATS.

When this county was first occupied by the Americans, and as late as '55-6, the entire ranges of hills, from one extreme of the county to the other, were covered with the most luxuriant growth of wild oats, that was equal in every respect to cultivated crops, except that the grain was much lighter. It seems to have entirely disappeared, owing probably to sheep grazing. Very little oats, comparatively, have been cultivated in this county; barley seems to be preferred, though of late years it seems to be growing in favor, and is every year attracting more attention from the farmer. Twenty or thirty bushels to the acre would be about a fair average for an oat crop.

CORN.

The great glory of the Los Angeles farmer is Indian corn. We have a vast acreage susceptible of raising immense crops of corn without irrigation, and the labor on such lands is much less than in the States in the Mississippi valley, on account of the absence of weeds, there being no rain very few weeds grow. The cultivation of corn on the low, moist lands, referred to, is cheap, certain and easy, but the farmer who irrigates corn generally earns all he gets, although the yields about the same. There is no doubt but what with half the labor given to the raising of corn in this county, that is given in Illinois, Missouri and other Western States, that the average might be placed at say eighty bushels per acre—rather more than less. I have had a field average 125 bushels to the acre. There are advantages, however, in raising corn by irrigation that must not be overlooked. One is that you can always get two crops on the same land, seeding the ground to barley in Winter and harvesting in May; then irrigating your ground and planting it in corn, you can depend on a good crop, planting as late as the second week in July.

RICE.

Has been experimented on in this county with the most gratifying success, especially an African variety that grows in hills and yields quite satisfactorily. In my opinion there is no reason why rice should not become a staple in this county.

BUCK WHEAT.

Has been tried throughout the county and has generally given satisfaction.

RYE.

Is beginning to be quite popular with the farmers, and promises to be extensively cultivated. It will yield well.

OTHER GRAINS.

The fact is that all kinds of grain that were ever grown in any country seem to do well in this county. Last, though not least, are canary seed and broom corn. I know one farmer who makes a specialty of raising canary seed, and, although it may seem a small business to him, I believe it will prove to be a very large one in the end. Another small farmer of my acquaintance experimented with an acre of broom corn, with \$800 gold coin as the result of his experiment for the first year. This country is certainly a paradise for the thriving and industrious farmer.

LOS ANGELES has one of the best and squarest race-tracks, a mile long, on the Pacific coast. Experienced turfmen say that it can't be beat in the entire country, North, South, East or West. During the past year there have been many exciting speed contests on it. Maj. Welch, the owner of "Vaughn" and other good speeders, has taken charge of the track for the present year. He is fully posted on thoroughbred horseflesh, and is a most accommodating gentleman, and under his management our citizens may expect better sport this year than ever.

FRIDAY,.....JAN. 1, 1875.

City and County Official Directory.

City Directory.

E. BEAUDRY, Mayor
Office, Council Chamber
J. J. CARROLL, City Marshal
Office, No. 45 Spring street
J. J. MELLUS, City Treasurer
Office, Court House
A. W. HUTTON, City Attorney
Office, No. 54 Temple Block
M. KREMER, City Clerk
Office, No. 45 Spring street
W. E. MOORE, City Surveyor
Office, Moore & Keeler, New High St.

Common Council:

Meets at Council Rooms, No. 45 Spring St., at 7:30 P. M., Thursday of each week.

Councilmen:

T. P. CAMPBELL, L. LICHTENBERGER
J. MULLALY, J. G. CARMONA
W. W. ROBINSON, R. SOTELLO
M. FELD, JOSE M. ASCAREL
E. H. HUBER, L. WOLSKILL
E. H. WORKMAN, T. LEAHY.

Chamber of Commerce:

S. LAZARD, Pres., S. E. CASWELL, Secy.
W. J. BRODRICK, Treasurer
J. J. NEWMARK, EUGENE MEYER
JOHN G. DOWNEY, DR. R. SHORB
S. M. WIDNEY, L. W. LORD
E. E. HEWITT, H. D. BARROWS.

Board of Education:

H. D. BARROWS, President
M. KREMER, Secy.
DR. J. KUTZ, J. P. WIDNEY
DR. W. T. LUCKY, City Supt. Public Schools

County Directory.

A. W. POTTS, Co. Clerk and Clerk of Courts
J. W. GILLETTE, Co. Recorder and Auditor
J. E. ROWAN, Co. Treasurer
W. R. ROWLAND, Co. Sheriff and Tax Coll.
GEO. H. PECK, Co. Supt. of Schools
JONICIO BOTTLER, Co. Assessor
E. SEBOLD, Co. Surveyor

Board of Supervisors:

GEO. HINDS, Chairman
J. M. GRIFFITH, EDWARD EWEY
S. PALOMARES, F. MACHACO
A. SEPULVEDA, Acting Interpreter.

Regular Meetings—First Monday of each month.

Judicial Directory:

E. SEPULVEDA, District Judge
Terms of Court—First Monday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
EL K. S. O'NEIL, Judge of Probate and County Courts
Terms of Court—First Monday of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., and Nov.
GEO. C. GIBBS, Dist. Court Commissioner, Office, No. 12 Spring street.

Justices' Courts:

WM. H. GRAY, Temple Block, over W. F. & Co.'s Office.
JOHN TRAFFORD, Downey Block, Temple Street.

Los Angeles Library Association:

J. L. MCCONNELL, President
J. C. LITTLEFIELD, Librarian

National Officials.

H. K. W. BENT, Postmaster
Postoffice, Temple Block
ALFRED JAMES, Reg. U. S. Land Office
J. W. HAVERSTICK, Reg. U. S. Land Office
Temple Block
J. O. WHEELER, Dept. Coll. U. S. Int. Rev.
Office, No. 48 Temple Block
J. D. DUNLAP, Dept. U. S. Marshal
New High street
B. C. WHITING, U. S. Court Commissioner
Office, Nos. 28 and 29, Downey Block
JACOB A. MOURKHOUT, French Consul
Main street
CLINTON B. SEARS, in charge of Improvement of Wilmington Harbor—Residence at terminus of street railroad.

The Tustin Settlement.

To the east of Santa Ana, and twelve miles from the ocean, is the Tustin Settlement, comprising some sixty farms of from twenty to forty acres each. The age of the settlement is less than two years. Water can be readily obtained by artesian wells, or brought in ditches from the Santa Ana river. The soil is a sandy loam, and rye, barley and corn, the principal crops, flourish finely. Tobacco has been successfully cultivated. The farmers have neat homes and comfortable out houses. There is a good school in the settlement, and three religious denominations have organizations there. Unimproved lands range from \$20 to \$50, and improved from \$50 to \$70. Probably one-fourth of the land in the settlement, one thousand acres, is open to new comers at the above price.

Santa Ana.

Eight miles from the ocean, and six from Anaheim, lies the prosperous settlement of Santa Ana, containing over 15,000 acres of light adobe and sandy loam soil. There are irrigating ditches running from the Santa Ana river, with an abundance of water, and about a dozen artesian wells, from 40 to 200 feet deep, in the settlement. About half of the land is under cultivation, the farms ranging from 20 to 100 acres each. About 8,000 acres are offered to settlers at from \$10 to \$60 per acre, according to location and improvements. There are two fine schools in the settlement and four religious organizations. Rye, barley and corn, yielding 40, 50 and 80 bushels to the acre respectively, are the chief crops. The citron has flourished beyond expectations. Sycamore trees have been planted very generally and have prospered. Santa Ana will have a steady growth for years to come.

Cienega and La Ballona.

These flourishing settlements, so well watered by the Cienega, send in favorable reports for the year. New settlers have come in during the past twelve months with ample capital, and improvements can be noted on all sides. First-class farming lands can be purchased, with irrigation privileges, at from \$25 to \$60 per acre. The neighborhood has a first-class

school, under the management of S. A. Waldron, an experienced teacher, and a substantial church will be erected during the year. The Cienega valley is ten miles long and three wide. Abundant water is near the surface, and the grazing is good in all seasons. All grains flourish, especially corn, wheat, rye and barley. All fruits, save the orange, and every known vegetable flourish. The land can all be irrigated, but there has as yet been no need for the process. La Ballona valley is ten miles long and four wide; it has just as good characteristics as its neighbor, the Cienega valley. The table lands sloping from the sea to the mountains furnish splendid sheep range. As examples of the fruitfulness of this section, we add the following reports for the year from a few farms in this section of the country.

John A. Young the past year raised 5,000 bushels of barley from 100 acres, without irrigation.

A. Rose has growing on his farm oranges, lemons, figs, peaches, apples and grapes.

J. R. Holmes produced this year 200 bushels of potatoes, 90 bushels of corn and 4 tons of hay per acre.

H. H. Gird has a very fine stock and dairy ranch that has steadily yielded an abundance of pasture for 300 head of cattle and 50 horses.

Los Nietos.

One of the richest farming sections of Los Angeles county, lies in the valley of the San Gabriel river, bounded on the north by the El Monte district, and extending in a south-westerly direction along the course of the stream for thirteen miles, with an average width of six miles. The whole section, as we have located it, bears the name of Los Nietos. The land is level, with a uniform slope towards the ocean on the south-west, the soil is rich and strong and the irrigating facilities are unsurpassed. It is claimed that the water of the San Gabriel is sufficient to irrigate more than twice the area of the valley. The chief products are corn, barley, rye and wheat. The yield of these cereals, as well as that of every variety of farm product, is so enormous that a man must see the soil and its crops to believe the following facts and figures:

One hundred and twenty-five bushels of corn per acre is not an unusual yield, and the average crop is eighty bushels. This bountiful return is for the mere labor of planting and irrigating, no hoeing being required, and the irrigation itself being neither difficult nor expensive. To illustrate the lasting quality of the soil, we may mention that a piece of ground on the farm of ex-Governor Pico has been planted in corn every year during the last century and the yield this year was as large as that of 1874. Wheat is not very extensively sown in the Los Nietos country, for the reason that it grows too rank with a tendency to rust. Barley, rye and oats yield largely. Oats stand seven feet high and head finely. The average yield of barley is estimated at seventy-five bushels per acre. Irish and sweet potatoes grow in abundance, of excellent quality, and keep well. All kinds of vegetables grow with little more labor than their planting. A beet has been grown that weighed 205 pounds; a 200 pound pumpkin is not extraordinary; a 25 pound head of cabbage is common. Seventy tons of beets to the acre is not considered a large yield. Almost every kind of fruit is grown here. At Temple's farm on the north the finest quality of oranges are raised; at Bixby's on the south, near the ocean, may be seen thriving bearing orange trees; also at Foster's on the west and at Mrs. Carpenter's on the east. These are the older trees, while all through the settlement, bounded by the points named, are planted groves of young orange trees, everywhere growing finely. What is said of the orange is also true of lemons, and semi-tropical fruits of every description. Peaches, apples, apricots and pears are alike indigenous to the locality. The farmers of Los Nietos claim that they produce a better quality of apple than any other section of Southern California. Small fruit, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and the like, of fine flavor, are produced in abundance.

The following is a list of the exports from Downey City, the shipping point of this district, for the year 1874 up to December 25th, when the statement was closed:

Corn, sacks 43,500	val \$518,250
Barley, " 10,111	" 1,011,435
Peas, " 44	" 5,500
Beans, " 552	" 41,401
Butter, " 88	" 8,160
Russian Barley, scks 1,500	" 135,750
Custor Beans, " 40	" 2,400
Ground Feed, " 469	" 41,800
Rye, sacks 4,772	" 586,400
Wheat, " 1,273	" 163,390
Popcorn, " 129	" 14,420
Meal, " 251	" 3,175
Wood, bbls 200	" 62,510
Meal, bbls 390	" 45,000
Brooms, doz.	97

After reading these favorable reports, the question likely to be asked by the new comer or the person at a distance is: Can this land be purchased, and if so, at what price? We answer, a great deal of it is purchasable at all things considered, very reasonable figures. The land not already in the hands of settlers is for sale at prices that may range at, say, from \$5 to \$30 per acre. Very little, and that of the poorest quality, is to be had at the minimum figure. In the central and most heavily populated part of Los Nietos settlement, the soil is cut into garden and orchard plots ranging in size from one to twenty acres. The intending settler must not be surprised if he is asked much larger prices for land than those we have

named. Real estate in desirable localities, in small area, or under cultivation, may bring as much as \$100 per acre, but even at that price, it should not be counted dear when its producing qualities are taken into consideration.

Downey City, the principal town of the Los Nietos section, has been for some time the southern terminus of the Anaheim branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The place has a population of perhaps two hundred and fifty; it is enterprising and thrifty, as most of the places of its kind, which grow up from a necessity of commerce. It is supported by the rich agricultural country which surrounds it and has the best of foundations for continued prosperity. Some additional importance may have been added to Downey City from the fact of its being heretofore at the end of the railroad. This prestige, whatever it may have been, will now be lost, as the road at present writing has been extended as far as Anaheim—eighteen miles further south. The town, however, can never be of less importance than it is now, and it will increase as the country around it becomes better developed.

All coming to Los Angeles county in search of homes will find it to their advantage to visit Los Nietos settlement and see and examine for themselves. But there are other equally rich localities in Los Angeles valley offering like advantages to the farmer, to each of which it is our purpose to direct attention.

Centinela Colony.

The Centinela Land Company have purchased 25,000 acres of the choicest farming and fruit land in the State. This land lies just beyond the city limits of Los Angeles and extends to the ocean. It is nearly all choice valley land, and will produce all kinds of grain and all semi-tropical fruits. Wheat has been grown upon the tract, and orange and lime trees are now in full bearing. There is an orchard containing 8,000 orange, lemon, lime and almond trees, and the nursery contains nearly as many more. These trees are all four years old. The Centinela creek waters the northern portion of the land; and water can be obtained anywhere at from 25 to 50 feet.

The climate is the finest on the coast, varying but little from 60 degrees all the year round.

This land with all the improvements, orange and other fruit trees, sheep, etc., etc., will be distributed among the shareholders—each share entitling the holder to one—one thousandth part of the whole.

Each shareholder purchases his land including his share in the improvement of the land; and water can be obtained anywhere at from 25 to 50 feet. The land is being subdivided into 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 acre lots, and will be sold at auction on January 18th and March 8th, 1875. All that it brings over \$10.65 per acre—which is the cost of the land alone—will be divided among the shareholders.

As it is expected that the farming lands will sell for from \$20 to \$50 per acre, it is easy to see that there will be a large surplus to divide among the shareholders. Each shareholder can, if he chooses, buy land with his stock and still share in the surplus profits. Large grants have been made by the company to found a college and public schools. All religious bodies, and the Grangers, Masons, Odd Fellows and Temperance Societies are liberally dealt with. The sale of intoxicating liquors, and the erection of saloons, is forbidden by the charter of the company. A railway is projected through the tract from Los Angeles to the ocean.

The vicinity of these lands to the city of Los Angeles—the inexhaustible fertility of the soil—the perfect climate and the cheap price at which shareholders buy the land, render this one of the best opportunities ever offered the public to obtain cheap and delightful homes. It is expected that the surplus profits will be so large that the shareholder who buys land with his stock will get all that his land will cost him back in dividends. Full information can be obtained from W. H. Martin, California Immigrant Union, 534 California St., San Francisco, or at the Centinela Land Company Office, No. 8 Temple Block.

A committee recently examined seventeen applicants over 18 years of age, for positions as cadets in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship company. They were examined in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple geography, spelling and punctuation. Five candidates were accepted. The San Francisco Chronicle referring to this examination says: "It was demonstrated during the course of examinations that the applicants who had received their schooling in private institutions failed most conspicuously, while all the successful candidates were educated in the public schools."

On the 28th ult the advertised sale of the Sacramento Union took place and the property was bid in by PAUL MORRILL, one of the proprietors, for \$65,000, for the firm. No change will take place in the ownership, management or tone of the paper.

OUR CHURCHES.

Ecclesiastical Review for the Year—All Religious Societies Prosperous in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles can with pride call attention to the number of its religious organizations and their general prosperity. Ten denominations are represented in this city; each one has a large congregation and makes favorable report for the year. In this religious review the HERALD gives preference to the Catholic Church, by right of priority.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics came to Southern California in 1769, and established a mission at San Gabriel, the first in this county, in September 1771. In 1776 they made another Mission at San Juan Capistrano, and still another at San Fernando in 1797. The Mission Church in Los Angeles was established several years later, as an especial cathedral for the soldiers from Spain who desired to worship apart from the natives. Daily services are still held in the San Gabriel church, erected over a century ago, and also in the San Juan and Los Angeles Mission churches. In 1812 the Mission church at San Juan Capistrano was thrown down by an earthquake—the only one in Southern California ever attended with loss of lives—and some thirty worshippers were crushed to death. Although by Spanish decree the Catholic orders were divested of their missions here, and the untutored native left to seek out his own civilization and his own salvation, the seed sown by those early fathers has brought forth good fruit, even unto the present day.

In Los Angeles county there are six Catholic churches—at Los Angeles, San Fernando, San Jose, Wilmington, Anaheim and San Gabriel. During the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number of its members, on account of immigration and conversion. The Parish of our Lady of Angels, comprising Los Angeles city and the large district from the San Fernando mountains to Wilmington, contains a population of 8,000 Catholics. The Mission church of San Fernando is visited occasionally by a priest from Los Angeles city and Wilmington is also attended from here twice a month. Number of baptisms in Los Angeles city during the past year, 367; deaths, 263; marriages over 60. Here at the church of our Lady of Angels resides Rt. Rev. Thaddeus Amat, C. M., D. D., Rt. Rev. Francis Mora, Coadjutor Bishop; Rev. Peter Verdague, Rector; Rev. Michael Divan, Rev. Charles Flanagan, Rev. Michael Lynch and Rev. Gelsa. The pastor of San Gabriel Mission is Rev. Joaquin Bot, assisted by Rev. Philip Farrelly, who attends Santa Ana and Anaheim twice a month and upper and lower San Jose, Los Nietos and Azusa, about once a month. We are not in position to state more about the Mission at San Juan Capistrano than that it is one of the oldest in the State and at present in charge of Rev. Joseph Meel as pastor.

THE HEBREW SYNAGOGUE.

The Hebrews established a Congregation in this city in July, 1862. Rev. A. H. Edelman, a most worthy gentleman, is at the head of the congregation. At present it numbers over 50 members, and its prosperity during the year has been most satisfactory. The synagogue is on Fort street, between Second and Third streets.

ST. ATHANASIUS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Episcopal services were first held in Los Angeles by Bishop Kip, in 1854, in the then public hall on Main street, near the present site of the Pico House. After an interval of nearly ten years, the Rev. Chas. Birdsall, now of San Francisco, commenced services in 1864 and established the parish of St. Athanasius' Church. During his stay the brick edifice, still in use, was obtained from the Presbyterians, whose first organization in the city had become extinct. In 1866 Rev. Mr. Birdsall removed to Stockton. He was succeeded by Revs. H. H. Messenger and J. T. Talbot for about one year each, when, after a temporary supply for a few months by the Rev. C. Q. Loop, now of San Gabriel, who had come to Southern California for his health, the Rev. George Burton was called to the Rectorship, in 1869. Mr. B. commenced a boys' and also a girls' school, which met with partial success; but he resigned and left for the North in August, 1870. The vestry then called the Rev. J. B. Gray, who entered upon his duties, November 20, 1870, and continued his services as Rector until Feb. 23, 1874, when he resigned the Parish. Services were again held for a few weeks by the Rev. C. T. Loop, when, at Easter of the present year, the Rev. Wm. H. Hill accepted a call and entered upon the Rectorship. In May of the same year extensive repairs amounting to about \$1,200, were made to the church building, the same being imperatively demanded. The present officers are: Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Rector; C. N. Wilson, Secretary; Wm. Pridham, Treasurer; Vestrymen—E. M. Ross, W. McKee, C. N. Wilson, I. S. Mallard, B. C. Truman, J. M. Griffith and Wm. Pridham. The number of com-

municants at the accession of the present Rector was 63; since then 47 have been added, one has died and two removed, making the present number 107. The property owned by the Parish consists of the church building and lot (160 by 160 ft.) on the corner of Temple and New High streets; also, a tract of 35 acres a short distance north of the present terminus of the street railroad. A brick church has been built in San Gabriel valley by Mr. Francis Vinton, of Rhode Island, at a cost of about \$5,000. There has been no formal church organization but the Rev. H. H. Messenger has officiated there regularly until December, 1874, when he resigned, and the place is now vacant. Rev. C. T. Loop holds regular services at Anaheim, and a church will soon be built at that place. The Rev. J. B. Gray holds monthly services at Wilmington and Compton. It is not known that any other Episcopal services are held in this county.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

In the year 1853, Bishop Ames, President of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed Rev. Adam Bland to what was then called the "Southern California Mission," and stationed him in Los Angeles city. When he arrived, with his wife and one little white-headed girl, there was not a furnished room to be had for them, either in hotel or private house, as was thought, owing to the strong prejudice that existed against protestant ministers. There was not a member of the M. E. Church in Los Angeles at the time, but during the year J. W. Potts, who was living three miles below the city, moved into it, and was the only member at quarterly official meetings—Dr. Whisler and family, members, residing at El Monte. Ministers were regularly appointed by the successive annual Conference sessions every year from 1853 to 1857, inclusive; one having fallen at his post—Rev. Elijah Merchant, who died in 1856, in a little adobe house, occupied as a parsonage on First street. But little was accomplished during these years, the prejudice being very strong against this branch of the church; and not until 1866, when a permanent organization was effected by the Rev. A. Bland, then Presiding Elder of the Stockton District, the Rev. C. Gillett being appointed "preacher in charge" until the ensuing Conference. In 1867, during the pastorate of Rev. A. P. Hendon, a plain brick church was erected on Fort street, at a cost of \$3,000, in which services have been held regularly ever since. Rev. James Corwin succeeded Rev. A. Bland as Presiding Elder of the district, and during his term, and while Rev. A. M. Hough was pastor, a parsonage was built on the same lot with the church. In 1871 our present Presiding Elder, Rev. J. R. Tansey, was appointed to the district. The membership has been steadily increasing since the organization in 1866, until it has now reached the number of 148 in full connection. The church property, including the parsonage, is worth about \$7,000. A new church enterprise has been inaugurated, which will be completed during the ensuing Spring. Already nearly \$6,000 has been subscribed by the membership alone, several of them giving as high as \$500 each, and most of the amount in notes payable on a certain day. This amount, which will yet be increased by the members, together with what will be realized from the sale of church property and the aid they hope to receive from business men who feel interested in the growth and improvement of the city, will enable them to erect a house of worship which will add to the numerous attractions of the place and which will prove a source of blessing to the community. They design to erect a church worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000, with basement for Sunday School, and other modern improvements. The Sunday School, including two Bible classes, numbers about 100, with an average attendance of 80. Services are held every Sabbath day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Sunday School at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7. Seats free and all made welcome. Rev. J. M. Campbell is the present pastor of the church, and he is an efficient and zealous minister.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized with 17 members by Rev. T. Frazer, on the 11th of January, 1874, and Judge John S. Thompson and Mr. John F. Hawley were elected ruling elders. Their ordination occurred before the first communion service, held on Sabbath, the 1st day of February. Rev. A. Calhoun, of the United Presbyterian Church, from Philadelphia, by invitation, took the pastoral charge of the church during his temporary sojourn in this city. He filled the position with ability and acceptance until the 1st of April, after which time the church was without a minister for two months. Rev. A. F. White, LL. D., of Oakland, supplied the pulpit from the last Sabbath in May until the 1st of July. A Bible class was organized on the 7th of June and on the 21st of that month, at the second communion season, there were seven additions to

the church by letter and one on profession. On the same day, by a unanimous vote, a call was extended to Rev. Dr. White to become the regular pastor of the church. During a necessary absence of six weeks, this call was accepted, and on the 16th of August, Dr. James McKee was elected superintendent of the Sabbath School, which was properly organized with ten pupils the following Sabbath. At a communion service held on the 13th of September there were six additions to the church by letter and one on profession. A Board of Deacons was elected on the 20th and ordained on the 27th of the same month. There was also a Board of Trustees elected the 1st of November. At the communion service which occurred on the 6th of December there were twelve additions by letter and five on profession. There have been connected with this church, in all, 49 members. One was dismissed to unite with a church in Oregon, and two have removed to others of the country. There have been two adult and two infant baptisms. Including the Bible class, there are 107 names on the list of pupils in the Sabbath School, of whom 103 are in attendance. There is a good choir, and Good Templars' Hall, where public worship is held, is well filled by an intelligent congregation. The Trustees are arranging for a lot in a central locality and it is expected soon to make an effort to erect a house of worship.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Is located on New High street and was organized in October, 1868. The present pastor, Rev. D. T. Packard, commenced here in January, 1874. The membership of the church is 60, nearly as many having removed during the past year as were received. Rev. Josiah Bates supplied the pulpit for a few months between the pastorate of Rev. J. T. Wills and that of the present incumbent. Dr. Lucky preached for the church during the Summer months, while the pastor was East. The house of worship has lately been beautified by a new cupola and the site will soon become more desirable than ever, when the grading of the street is completed. Much interest is sustained in the Sabbath School, under the superintendence of Mr. Bent, and the congregation has largely increased during the year. Great aid is now afforded by the new choir.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

The M. E. Church South was organized in Los Angeles city in 1870, with eight members. The church was first served by Rev. M. W. Glover; then by the Rev. G. R. Butler. In January, 1873, Rev. A. M. Campbell, the present pastor, was put in charge. During the last pastorate the membership has more than quadrupled itself. The congregation, as yet, have no house to worship in, but is making an effort to build an elegant edifice—one that will be an ornament to the city and worthy the cause of religion. A lot on Spring street has been purchased, and almost money sufficient to build has been obtained by subscription. The congregation at present worship in Grange Hall, on Main street. There is a Sabbath School connected with the church numbering 63 pupils. Undertaken, as this great moral work was, under adverse circumstances, the pastor and congregation feel that there is much to cause gratitude to the Great Moral Governor of the world for the measured success which He has vouchsafed to grant to their labors. Churches and school houses are the eloquent moral apostles of any community and preach more effectively for its prosperity and growth than anything else; and if society everywhere would realize this truth and labor to advance the moral and mental training of its members, untold would be the advantages to all classes and channels of business.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists of Los Angeles established a congregation last Summer. The membership is small, but steadily on the increase. Dr. W. Hobbs at present fills the pulpit. This congregation as yet has no church of its own but services are held each Sunday in one or the other of our public buildings.

THE GERMAN CHURCH.

Under the German Evangelical Independent Church, was established on the 5th day of July, with Rev. J. C. Zahn as pastor. The church is yet in its infancy, the average attendance being but fourteen. The pastor says this is a hard field, but he is determined to build up a good congregation. From his own means, at an expense of \$6,000, he has erected a frame church, with seating capacity for 300 persons, and comfortable parsonage. Rev. Mr. Borchard, a Lutheran missionary, is at Anaheim, organizing a church congregation there.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ are worshipping in the Court House for the present. Preaching every Lord's Day at 11 o'clock. Although not regularly organized, there is a membership of 23. Sunday school meets in the same place at 10 o'clock. Number of teachers and scholars, 19.